

**INSIDE: A CRITICAL BAY STREET MARRIAGE**

# Maclean's

JUNE 16, 1986

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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## EXPO FUELS A TOURIST BOOM

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**Terror overseas,  
a weak dollar  
and the  
big fair  
sell  
tickets**

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Paris

DRAKKAR  
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The New Fragrance for Men.

# Maclean's

JUNE 18, 1992 VOL. 20 NO. 24

## COVER

### A welcome mat from Canada

Two-year Americans—lured by the low Canadian dollar and worried about terrorist activity in Europe—are visiting Canada in unprecedented numbers. While tourism across the country is booming, Expo '92 is the main attraction. *Maclean's* presents a report card on Expo to mark its first month of operation. —Page 28

Photo: Expo '92 Committee



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### Outburst in the trade talks

A decision by the U.S. government to investigate Canadian subsidies of softwood lumber exports threw another shadow over Canada-U.S. trade talks. —Page 26



### London's spotlight stage

There are twice as many productions now onstage in the West End—London's legendary theatre district—as on Broadway. And many are dazzling. —Page 47



### A major blow to Solidarity

Poland's opposition leaders conceded that last week's arrest of underground Solidarity leader Zbigniew Bujak was a setback. But the rebellion still smolders. —Page 35



### The giants gird for battle

Two radically different Ontario investment firms merged last week in the midst of news that the provincial government was about to change its securities regulations. —Page 31



# Mad about wrestling

As a Canadian living in the United States, I look forward to receiving *Maclean's* in my mailbox with the news of "horns." There is little enough news at Canada in the U.S. media. If I really wanted to find out about Hulk Hogan and his fellow heroes, I could have purchased a wrestling magazine at the corner store ("The hard sell," Cover, May 19). Was last week in Canada that slow? —JULIE A. HARTON, Corvallis, Oregon

Shame on *Maclean's* for making such a big deal of pro wrestling. Tacked away in the same issue is a page and a half devoted to the International Year of Canadian Music—a notable national and international event ("Celebrating the nation's composers," Music). Such disproportionate coverage of these two areas of Canadian culture is unworthy of Canada's national newsmagazine.

—BRIAN DALLMEGER,  
National Chairman,  
Canada Music Week,  
London, B.C.

## Rethinking famine and politics

As a member of the Canadian mission to Ethiopia which recently assessed our relief program there, I am glad that *Maclean's* published the article "An Ethiopian dilemma" (World, March 31). The article has been challenged by at least one member of the mission (Letters, April 14), and it is important for you to know that not everyone shares his thinking. I am committed to doing all that Canada can do to provide immediate relief to those who are suffering from hunger and the



Hulk Hogan, new week in *Canada*

lack of medical supplies. But I do not think Canada should be passive in the face of the oppressive and inhumane government that imposes its will on Ethiopians. Canada should give priority to seeking justice for the political prisoners who have been incarcerated since the revolution. We should seek greater respect for the freedom of ordinary Ethiopians affected by the government's resettlement program. Most of all, we should seek a resolution in the military spending of the Ethiopian government so that it could do more for the social well-being of its people. —ARON SHACKHOUSE MP, Ottawa

## Standing ovation

I have just finished reading "Celebrating the nation's composers" (Music, May 19) followed by "How much's enough star" and "A gallery of Canada's best composers." *Maclean's* has done an outstanding job of presenting many important aspects of the contemporary music situation in Canada and the facts in Canadian composers' biographies for taking the lead in this manner and for doing the job so well. —ALLEN E. CLIMBERMAN, Co-ordinator, Music Program, University of British Columbia, Vancouver

## The fight is on

Reggie's "punching body blow," which has got the solar glass out of the free trade negotiations, is akin to dropping a bomb on Moscow during KGB talks ("A shaken friendship," Cover, June 2). China, Malaysia? If it's really a trade war that the elephant wants, then dare to be the mouse that roared. —DORIS NARON, Perry Sound, Ont.

Letters are printed and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, *Maclean's*, magazine, Maclean's Building, 177 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5H 1A7.

## PASSAGES

**DEB:** Liberal Elsie Egan, 85, who was Canada's oldest member of the Senate and the first female senator from Prince Edward Island, of heart failure, at the National Defense Medical Centre in Ottawa. Egan was appointed to the Senate by then-prime minister Louis St. Laurent in 1955. In 1988 she was refused the option to retire at 75 by Lester B. Pearson's government, but she declined and remained active until several months ago.

**DEB:** British actress Dame Anna Neale, 81, whose film and stage career spanned more than half a century, was in nursing home near London where she had been recuperating from exhaustion. Neale first attracted attention in 1934's *Nell Gwynne*; the last-out character she more popularized the word *clangers* to describe a plunging neckline. In the 1940s film *Privately Yours*, Neale first teamed up with the actor who came to be most closely associated with her, Michael Wilding, who died in 1979.

**WIN:** The 1986 Governor-General's literary awards by Margaret Atwood, 46, in the category of English-language fiction, for *The Handmaid's Tale*, the first of Atwood's works to reach *The New York Times*' best-seller list; and by Fernand Ouellet, 55, in the category of French-language fiction, for *Les uns on en a sur les autres*. The \$5,000 awards, which also went to women in poetry, drama and nonfiction categories, were presented by Gov. Gen. Jeanne Sauvé in Montreal.

**DEB:** Legendary Montreal Canadian left-winger Amed Joliat, 64, who in 1945 was named to the 1945 Hall of Fame, of a heart attack, in Ottawa. Joliat joined the Canadiens in 1935 and was a member of three Stanley Cup championship teams. He retired from the Canadiens in 1958, but continued to play in all-star games until he was in his 60s.

**DEB:** Joe (Papa) Brown, 64, patriarch of the country music group The Family Brown, of a heart attack, in Glenora, Ont. The group, formed in 1965, for nine consecutive years won voted top-country group by the Canadian Academy of Country Music Entertainment and won its first Juno Award last year.

**DEB:** William Dodge, 75, for more than 15 years a senior Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) official, in Ottawa. Dodge, an executive vice-president of the umbrella labor organization from 1988 to 1989 and secretary-treasurer until he retired in 1974, played an important role in forging an alliance between the CLC and the old Co-operative Commonwealth Federation which led to the creation of the New Democratic Party in 1961.

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## COLUMN

# An empty gesture for hunger

By Fred Bruning

Nothing pleases us like the idea, O, business, we are your sons. Lament to a couple of Americans retelling the scraps of Disney World on the south of the building New Jersey, and you come to appreciate the true meaning of joy. Somewhere along the line, perhaps when Texas joined the union, our national perspective assumed the characteristics of a fishery lens. The more the better, that's us. Think of the maddening popularity of that Tynan-saurus rex of motoring, the Cadillac automobile. Think of the seven-foot television screen, the jumbo jet, the dazzling specific gravity of the Sunday New York Times. Think of Daily Paros.

It follows quite naturally that when addressing problems of social significance, a nation as utterly devoted to weight and measure will proceed with a maximum of pomp and a maximum of good sense. Certainly that is what happened recently upon the occasion of Hands Across America, the megamoment of the year.

Having awakened suddenly to the problems of hunger and homelessness, significant numbers of U.S. citizens were persuaded by Hollywood promoters to stand along a transcontinental route as a gesture of concern. Some might ask if the time would not have been better spent petitioning Congress or working in a soup kitchen. But of course, these are the small thinkers who get in the way of progress. Hollywood does not think small. It's definitely not the American way.

When we see something awful, we instinctively try to dispatch the heavy artillery. Often, we will throw money at us. In one, just plain before us at the window and know that some of it hands in a useful direction. In times past dollars were fluttering like butterflies, but the present administration is more cautious. These days, only the defense department feels itself happily enthralled in greenbacks. America has been largely barren, what with \$640 being spent on toilet seat covers and \$635 for what looks suspiciously like a simple chat hazzard. The generals always go first.

Another of our favorite tricks is to assemble the madmen, not be damned. We are great for naming advisory boards, fact-finding committees and blue-ribbon panels and assigning to each a staff of 75, no fewer than six attorneys, stenographers by the score

and the requisite cooks and galleys boys to make certain the whole panoply of one man's a proper diet.

In addition, we are great at strutting. It shows down Main Street for all manner of high-minded causes—the elimination of crime magazines, say, or the outlawing of booze. Then there are times, too, when we dispense with formalities and simply send our troops swarming over this or that obscure nation in the name of the two-party system and of high-minded causes. It's sufficient to say, when we decide to make a bang on someone else's shores, it is a big bang indeed.

But nothing of late demonstrated our knack for improvisation better than the Hands Across America. To be sure, the matter of hunger and homelessness cannot be understated in a country where supermarket shelves sag under the weight of rot food and economy-size cans of jalapeno peppers.

***If we are to deal with poverty, shouldn't we have to tinker with the system that caused it in the first place?***

and where alarming numbers of citizens spend their nights in cardboard cartons. Nor is it appropriate to diminish the impulse to reach out and help. The question is how?

According to the folks in Hollywood, the answer is not very complicated. You need only announce that on a given Sunday millions of Americans will form an endless human chain across the country. You charge people \$10 to take part (even if they want a commemorative T-shirt and coin toss), alert the media, rent a \$5,000-a-month suite for your Los Angeles headquarters, recruit famous pop singers and movie stars, get Congress to pass a resolution of support and have the President of the United States will offer his blessing.

Organizers said the event would raise our consciousness and a fair amount of money, too—perhaps \$50 million to the cause. Yet, poverty persists in the United States as stubbornly as poison sweat, and even \$50 million won't accomplish much. So it was the much-publicized apathy itself that took on importance, and here is where Hands seemed most succes-

ful, to be sure, most emphatically American. What better way to fight poverty than by donning a T-shirt and hustling to Manhattan or L.A. or some picturesque stretch along the Arizona Interstate? How better to demonstrate one's concern than to stand in the middle of Pennsylvania, crossing the Hands Across America theme? Such is the state of the reform movement in the 1980s.

Last, it appears, were the lessons of the great civil rights marches and anti-Vietnam rallies that took place two decades ago. Back in that far era, aggrieved parties and their supporters demanded specific and immediate redress through legislative action. There was confrontation and tension but, fundamentally, the undertaking was political. The theory still applies. If we are to deal with poverty and deprivation, don't we have to tinker with the system that produced those glitches in the first place? Isn't public policy at the heart of the matter?

Not at Hands Across America. Non-partisanship became the event's stellar virtue, politics strictly a tertiary concern. Hence, in California, Jane Fonda joined the line while Ronald Reagan stood off in the White House parking. Could anything have been less provocative? "This is all mushy, good feeling, self-congratulatory glib," said Mickey Kaus, a writer at work on a book dealing, in part, with poverty and unemployment. "It's a diversion and a waste of resources."

The West Coast organizers, many of these veterans of last year's civil war for Africa famine relief effort, say Kaus is mistaken and sadly out of sync. They contend that super stars—Brenda Angel, Live Aid and all the other celebrity affairs—are essential. "You need stuff that's large now," said Marty Reges, executive director of USA for Africa. "Our attention span gets shorter as time goes on."

Hands Across America was an activity that lasted approximately 15 minutes—just about right, one supposes. Although the human chain did not stretch uninterrupted from Atlantic to Pacific, an estimated 4.9 million volunteers took part. Give the prominence the benefit of the doubt, and call the day a success. Now if only all these nice people who stood hand in hand for the hungry and homeless can manage to remember why they showed up.

Fred Bruning is a writer with Newsday in New York.



# Avoiding a trade war

The request was an extraordinary departure from foreign service procedure. In his black diplomat's suit and his black, chauffeur-driven diplomatic car, Canadian ambassador Allan Gotlieb set out one morning last week for an appointment with U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige. Gotlieb's objective: to persuade Baldrige not to allow a Commerce department investigation into charges that Canada is unfairly subsidizing exports of softwood lumber to the United States. But the veteran diplomat was under no illusions about the likely success of his mission. In a climate of escalating trade hostilities and with the powerful U.S. lumber industry pushing the Reagan administration to authorize the investigation, Gotlieb's appeal was largely a matter of putting Canada's objections on the record. "The normal procedure," Gotlieb gladly conceded after the 40-minute meeting, "is that the U.S. authorities allow the petition (for an investigation) to proceed."

Gotlieb's intervention at such an early stage in a subsidy investigation underlined the importance that Canada attached to the exports—valued at \$4 billion last year. It also highlighted Canada's dismay about the increasing threat of U.S. protectionism—just as Canada-U.S. free trade talks were about to resume next week. Gotlieb's warning was blunt: "We will fight it in the courts, and we will lack at international recourse." But two days later both the ambassador and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government received the expected answer: the lumber investigation will proceed.

In a terse assessment, the U.S. Commerce department declared that it had sufficient evidence to justify a probe. A coalition of U.S. lumber companies claim that Canada's softwood exports are subsidized because fees paid for harvesting lumber on Crown land are about one-ninth the rates charged in the United States. In 1983 the U.S. International Trade Commission investigated the same allegations—and ruled that Canada's fees did not constitute a subsidy. Now the commitment, a geopolitical move-



Mulroney with Quebec's Robert Bourassa; Gotlieb (below) may rock on the line.

dispute agency, and the Commerce department's International Trade Administration will launch similar subsidy investigations. If the Commerce decides by July 5 that a subsidy exists, the Commerce department has until Dec. 18 to file an appropriate tariff. Canadian lumber firms, with a third of the U.S. market, face the devastating prospect of tariffs of more than \$1 billion—and the loss of 80,000 jobs.

In Ottawa, the Re-

gion administration's decision brought renewed demands for Canada to suspend free trade talks. Lib-

eral trade critic Lloyd Axworthy argued that the talks should halt "until we know what the rules of the game are." For his part, New Democratic MP Jim Pilon labelled the U.S. announcement "a pre-emptive and outrageously hostile decision." But while External Affairs Minister Joe Clark expressed "very deep regret" at

the U.S. action, he refused to postpone the first trade talks. If necessary, he vowed, Canada would appeal to the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which regulates international commerce. And he summoned forest industry and labor representatives and provincial ministers to a meeting this week in Vancouver to plot strategy. "We have three or four months to win or lose," Clark maintained. Later in the week Mulroney, too, pledged to continue the talks.

The lumber setback dented a dramatic week in which both countries erected new barriers to bilateral trade. The week began with a U.S. trade commission decision to impose duties of up to 40 per cent on imports of Canadian steel products used in oil and gas wells. House Speaker James Wright announced that Canada would retaliate against U.S. President Ronald Reagan's imposition late last month of a damaging 35-per-cent duty on imports of Canadian cedar shakes and shingles. When awarded an 800-million dollar bill of tariffs on books and periodicals, selected computer parts and products ranging from tea bags to Christmas trees.

Although both governments clearly annoyed each other, officials in both capitals made it clear that they did not want the conflict to escalate. At times, it even appeared they were reading from the same script. Declared U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter: "We are not even close to a trade war." Responded Clark: "Let me be very clear that there is no trade war." And the hostility, senior Canadian officials assured Mulroney, was not between the Mulroney government and the Reagan administration. Said one high-ranking official: "There certainly is a trade war going on—not between Canada and the United States—but within the United States itself where you do have increasing pressures of protectionism in which parties in spite of all the headlines, in many ways it is business as usual."

Despite those assurances, it was clear that the Mulroney government recognized the political perils of its free trade policy. In an unusually blunt assessment, the Prime Minister told a Quebec City radio talk show audience that free trade is a hazardous issue to expose: "I know that I am connecting myself politically. I know it is dangerous and difficult and my neck is on the line—a lot of people are waiting for us." But Mulroney later cautioned that free trade talks were the best way to counter "absolutely rampant protectionism" across the

border. And he warned that voters must choose between "those who were ready to take the risks to open new horizons for Canada and those who stuck their heads squarely in the sand."

Still, the Prime Minister conceded that the current hostilities had already damaged the free trade campaign. His acknowledgment came in a rushed June 2 Telex to Reagan, pub-



Alberta's Gertie: the right of veto.

lished last week by Toronto's Globe and Mail—hours after an official in the Prime Minister's Office flatly denied that the Telex existed. The communication, apparently leaked by the Reagan administration, followed the May 22 imposition of the new tariff on cedar shakes and shingles—a day after the opening of free trade talks. At that time, Mulroney sent an angry message to Reagan, branding the decision as "punitive" and "unjustifiable." Later that month, Reagan responded with a 250-word letter that apologized for not notifying Canada in advance of the announcement.

In his June 2 Telex, Mulroney accepted Reagan's apology—and assured

him that their personal relationship was not affected. He previously noted that Reagan's apology had characterized the penalty on cedar shingles as "an isolated event—otherwise, I would fear for the future of the [free trade] negotiations now underway." He added, "I particularly appreciate [the apology] because frankly, the absence of notice was damaging to me personally and to my government." Perhaps the gravest risk to the Mulroney government is the price tag for the current trade friction. All English-language books imported from anywhere in the world now face a 30-per-cent tariff. Damaged Canadian bookshelves said that the tariff means higher prices for Canadian readers—and fewer sales. Said Chris Kren, general manager of Toronto's Albert Heineck Book Shop: "A book published in the States already costs 50 per cent more in Canada because of the Canadian dollar value—this is just one nail in the coffin."

Other industry representatives argue that the whole range of Canada's retaliatory tariffs will hurt Canadian consumers more than U.S. companies. Warned J. Laurent Tibbault, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association: "Higher tariffs right now mean higher costs for Canadian industry, for consumers and probably further retaliation from our trading partners."

The continuing uproar over trade still has obscured Mulroney's transatlantic meeting in Ottawa with Albert's Premier Rex Gertie and the nine other provincial premiers last week. Seeking tentative approval to proceed with free trade talks, the Prime Minister promised in return to keep the provinces informed on the progress of the talks at regular three-month meetings. And he pledged that the provinces will have the right to ratify any final agreement. Said Ontario Premier David Peterson: "We recognized that you cannot have 11 people making a decision that ultimately will affect the whole nation." That impetive endorsement was the only relief in a week that demonstrated Canada's continued and fragile dependence on U.S. goods. U.S. Canada sells 33 per cent of its production to U.S. markets, while the American exports 25 per cent of its goods to Canada. That stark statistic underlines the perils ahead for Canada—and Mulroney's embattled Conservatives.

—MARY JAMALAN with HELARY MACDONALD  
in Ottawa. MICHAEL BOWEN in Quebec City.  
JILL HALL in St. John's. JAMES H. HARRIS in  
OTTAWA. YOUNG in Toronto.



Don, wife Katharine, and Kathy; Charles (right); the twins, age 3 (below); vigorous defenders of provincial interests

## A formidable political family

"Oh, it's delightful to have ambitious... And there never seems to be any end to them—that's the best of it." Anne Shirley in Lucy Maud Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables*.

In her comfortable Charlottetown home, Eileen McMillan looks back and recalls the childhood of her precocious, somewhat selfish, set of twins, Don and Charles. "I would have sold them for 25 cents at a time when they were bad little boys," she says. Three decades later federal Environment Minister Don McMillan, 48, and his brother Charles, senior policy adviser to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, have become men of influence. In Ottawa, where access is power, the McMillans are the best-placed political siblings since the early 1980s, when Don Atwerby served as former Liberal prime minister Pierre Trudeau's principal secretary while his brother, Lloyd, was transport minister and a key architect of policy.

As a prime ministerial gatekeeper, Charles—or so Don insists—gives no special favors. But Don McMillan, in his characteristically formal style, recalls "Charley is close to the Prime Minister. He knows my promise intimately and he shares in many respects my perspective and vision for the island." As to whether the front-room or the backroom wins the most power, both brothers tread carefully. Says Don: "It's clear that I have more power in that I'm the one who has elected office." But, he concedes, "a lot of influence can be more impor-

tant than a little bit of power." Even less comfortable with the question, Charles concludes that his brother—born only months after him—carries more weight. "I am very skeptical in one sense of advisers playing a more central role than ministers," says Charles.

The influence of the McMillan brothers is a boon for Prince Edward Island, which is staggering under a 14-per-cent unemployment rate. Chronically dependent on federal programs as



much as potatoes, fish and ferryloads of tourists, the island's 130,000 residents can only benefit from having two local men so close to the heart of government. In fact, before the provincial election on April 23, the Conservative party attempted to capitalize on the Ottawa connection by circulating a three-page list of federal programs designed to benefit Islanders. Despite the handouts, the provincial Liberals con-

der Joe Ghis swept the Tories from power.

Despite that setback, the McMillan clan often resembles a family run of Lucy Maud Montgomery: no bright children of a beloved island doctor and his intelligent, strong-willed wife, ready to promiscuous in medicine, law, education and politics. It is almost as if the four boys and two girls absorbed the famous Anne Shirley's wide-eyed belief in the joy of academic achievement and big ambitions. Says Ottawa, CBC TV reporter Mike Duffy, a childhood friend of the McMillans: "They led a very special kind of life."

The family roots on Prince Edward Island stretch back one side to the 1770s, when Capt. Alexander McMillan, a Scottish Catholic, settled a land grant given by the British Crown for services rendered during the American War of Independence, and to 1892, when the Irish Catholic McQuaid's arrived on the island.

In 1941, when Dr. Joseph A. McMillan married Eileen McQuaid, a slim, attractive banker's daughter, the bond's described it as an ideal union of two of the island's Catholic families on the island. Dr. Joe, as he was known, was a restless intellectual—he earned degrees from four universities, one completed studies for the priesthood before shifting to science, then medi-

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Aggry Poles confronting police under a banner of public apathy, the mood of resistance still exists.

## WORLD

# Solidarity in shadow

For millions of Poles he was a legend, the man who had escaped capture since Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski declared martial law in December, 1981, and ended a groundswell of popular unrest that swept the country five years ago. But on Saturday, May 31, Polish authorities finally arrested Zbigniew Bujak, a leader of the banned trade union Solidarity, the leader of Poland's underground political opposition and the country's most-wanted fugitive. While opposition leaders conceded that the arrest of Bujak—and of two other Solidarity activists—was a major setback for the Polish underground, thousands of Poles in Krakow and Gdansk—the industrial city where Solidarity was born almost six years ago—demonstrated against Bujak's arrest. And

last week the U.S. government condemned Polish authorities for continuing to "arrest and imprison leaders like Bujak who would represent the voice of the millions of opposition in any democratic Western country."

Solidarity chairman and spokesman Lech Walesa described Bujak—officially the president of the banned trade union's clandestine Provincial Co-ordinating Committee—as a "patriotic son." But Polish authorities accused Bujak of having links with Western intelligence services. As well, they attacked President Ronald Reagan's administration, which has continued to condemn Jaruzelski while maintaining its support for Solidarity. It is an obvious attempt to embarrass the United States, Polish spokesmen claimed. It is 1983 the U.S. government had received advance informa-

tion from a Polish defense that martial law was not to be imposed—but had not informed Solidarity's leadership of those plans. American officials denied that accusation.

The recommitment and the street demonstrations in Poland evoked the deadly and dangerous days during 16 months of 1980 and 1981, when Poland was rocked by strikes and public protests against rising prices, material shortages and repressive police. But as Solidarity and its supporters threatened the very survival of the country's Communist regime, the reformed movement was denied by martial law. The emergency decree was proclaimed on Dec. 13, 1981, after pressure from the Soviet Union to resolve the situation. Jaruzelski banned Solidarity, police made more than 10,000 arrests, and Bujak and other union leaders were arrested

that the pressure for political and economic reform seemed to have been overwhelmed by the suppression of Solidarity and widespread public apathy. Still, Poles were aroused to anger by the murder in October, 1981, of popular pro-Solidarity priest Jacek Popieluszko and the subsequent trial of three Polish security officers. They were found guilty of kidnapping the priest to death and then dumping his body into a reservoir. But the June, 1982, conviction of three Solidarity activists for promoting a strike against food price increases created only a minor outcry.

Although martial law was lifted in the summer of 1981, Jaruzelski has since incorporated many of the principles heaped into the country's legal system. Aspects are strict laws against anyone engaging in opposition activities and legislation prohibiting all trade unions except the official, government-sanctioned union movement.

Poland's economic hardships have also intensified. The country's external debt is now more than \$40 billion, and although the government has made some debt payments in Western currencies, it has not made any payments since the summer of 1981. And because at least 25 per cent of the hard currency earned by Poland

is used to service the debt, the government has been unable to modernize Polish industry.

In well, there are often severe shortages of consumer goods and food. But the Poles cope with the situation with remarkable ingenuity. A Warsaw businessman's co-operative recently began exporting hair for wigs to West Germany, in return for hair dryers, coats and suitcases. Despite that kind of activity, everyday life remains marginal. Declared one Warsaw resident: "We are part of a new Fourth World." Wrote writer Ryszard Kapuscinski in his 1983 *A Warsaw Diary*: "A population weakened and exhausted by hunger is faced so many obstacles in endeavoring to manipulate and experiment."

Meanwhile, Jaruzelski has steadily consolidated his power. Last November he removed 13 of 39 cabinet members, many of them regarded as liberals. Then he removed more than 30 senior academics from their administrative posts at Gdansk University and Warsaw Polytechnic as part of a continuing purge of the nation's educational system. And the capture of Bujak—the 43rd fugitive Solidarity leader arrested since 1981—has weakened the opposition. Said one Western diplomat in Warsaw: "It destroys the Robin Hood [the myth about Bujak, and it is a major psychological blow because myths like that are not easy to replace]."

Jaruzelski, 62, continues attempting to improve the image of his regime. Last September he held the United Nations General Assembly in New York that his country could never achieve domestic stability until Western nations relaxed the economic pressure on Poland. In fact, since 1980 divisions have begun to appear in the West's united opposition to the Jaruzelski government.

Last November, President Francois Mitterrand of France welcomed Jaruzelski to Paris's Elysee Palace, albeit through the back door. And Poland's admission to membership in the International Monetary Fund earlier this year was seen by some Polish authorities can work through the Washington-based banking institution for help in dealing with the debt crisis and economic problems.

A mood of resistance continues to simmer under the surface of Polish society. St. Stanislaw Church in Warsaw, where Popieluszko used to preach pro-Solidarity sermons, has become a shrine where thousands of Poles pay

tribute to the martyred priest every month. Visitors to Poland say that they have been amazed at the openness with which Polish society is willing to give their government—an aberration among Warsaw Pact countries. Some experts also say that Solidarity's strength is still solid. The banned union alone is reportedly expending its best to involve the thousands of Polish society, including farmers. Solidarity itself estimates that up to 250,000 people spontaneously work to the underground.

In fact, the union's power is borne out by the roughly 6.5 million Poles—25 per cent of the electorate—who heeded Solidarity's call for a boycott of the May, 1983, elections to local councils. Spokesman also claim that after a similar call in October, 1980, 34 per cent of Polish voters boycotted elections to the Sejm, the Polish parliament. Even the State Electoral Commission's considerably lower voter abstention figure of 6.5 million voters—or 21 per cent of the electorate—is impressive in the light of the 1980 Sejm elections, when fully 88.8 per cent of voters participated.

Meanwhile, Western economists and most Poles do not expect an improvement soon in the Polish economy. Said one Pole: "If you come back in a year, in 10 years, all you will see is that things will be worse." As a result, some commentators say that another major confrontation between the government and opposition forces is inevitable. A recent article by a group of prominent Polish academics in the magazine *Foreign Affairs* stated: "The Polish crisis is not yet over. On the contrary, the present policy of Jaruzelski's regime perpetuates existing problems and increases the probability of a violent explosion."

But many observers think that the outcome of such an explosion is predictable. The specter of Soviet tanks, which crashed borders in Hungary and Czechoslovakia in 1956 and 1968, continues to stare up at and at the same time threaten the regime. For Poles who still harbor hopes of rebuilding the reform movement to the popular power it wielded five years ago, there remains the danger that they may again feel themselves facing the tanks of their own government—as those of its powerful overlord.

—PETER SCHWILLEN with  
RICH HARTMAN in Warsaw



Bujak: 'Robin Hood'



Marcos in Manila, Aquilino (below) give prospects at home and abroad

#### PHILIPPINES

## Sharing a milestone

**A**s the years of political differences and personal enmity, the lives of Philippines President Corason Aquino and former strongman Ferdinand Marcos remain inextricably entangled. Their apparent estrangement is to be ended as well. She is the leader of a deeply troubled nation of 54 million. He lives in a \$1.5-million estate in a \$1.5-million rented house, which he says is just "a grenade toss from the road" on the outskirts of Honolulu. Their relationship even encompasses common milestones. And last week, as Aquino marked her 100th day in power with a series of public appearances, the man she supplanted on Feb. 25 passed his 100th day outside of his country.

While Aquino volunteered to a succession of television interviews and declared that she had made progress toward a ceasefire with Communist insurgents, Marcos grudgingly maintained that he was reduced to living on the charity of his friends—a man who wants to move elsewhere but who lacks a valid passport.

In Manila, Marcos is not forgotten—

in large part because Aquino and her financially strapped government are still attempting to recover some of the estimated \$15 billion that they accuse the former president of misappropriating. In Hawaii, while many of the 125,000 Filipino community of 125,000 support Marcos, there have been several initiatives to send him elsewhere.



Honolulu Mayor Frank Fasi says that he is not welcome in Hawaii "as long as he still claims to be president of the Philippines." In April state Senator Duke Kahanawai asked that Marcos find refuge somewhere else because of what he described as his "plundering" of his country. And officials in Washington have been unsuccessful in their efforts to find Marcos a new home.

Among the states that have refused to accept him are Spain, Taiwan and Panama. Said Richard Kessler, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington: "Marcos will likely stay in Hawaii until he dies."

It is an unpleasant prospect for a man who had become accustomed to

wealth and power. The presidentially and his wife, Imelda, have attempted to present the appearance of genteel poverty. In her few public appearances since arriving in Hawaii, Imelda Marcos has reluctantly worn the same green dress and black shoes, repeatedly telling questioners that she cannot afford new clothes. And according to visitors, their new residence is marked by touches that are distinctly homesy: rows of bedroom slippers lined up outside the master bedroom, plastic dishes in the kitchen cabinets and a hallway gilded high with wallpaper.

In the presidential Malacañang Palace in Manila, Imelda maintained one of history's most lavish wardrobes, including an estimated 3,000 pairs of shoes. By contrast, their current home is a considerable four-bedroom, four-bathroom beach-front house in the Mui Valley, 23 km east of Honolulu. But the exiled couple may soon be able to resume their former standard of living as Federal U.S. Judge Harold Fong ordered that money, jewelry and other Marcos wealth worth \$7 million seized by the U.S. Customs service when they arrived in Hawaii should be released to them. Judge Fong ruled Marcos should be classified a disadvantaged foreign visitor and not subject to customs duty.

But during an appearance on the next morning news program Today, Aquino said she did not see Marcos as a man of distraction. She added that his legacy of \$30 billion in foreign debt had left her country in urgent need of aid. At least one powerful U.S. politician supports that position. Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman Richard Lugar (R-Ind.) said that the United States should add an extra \$100 million to the \$150 million already pledged to Aquino by President Ronald Reagan. And Secretary of State George Shultz said last week he was "bullish on the Philippines," adding that he would encourage Americans to invest in the Asian archipelago.

And on her 100th day in power the seemingly serene 53-year-old former housewife who is now the head of state of her beleaguered nation urged her countrymen not to take freedom for granted. In a televised speech, she added, "What are you going to do for your country in the second hundred days?"

—ROBERT MELLER is in Hawaii with TIM WYAN in Honolulu. LYN SUTTMAN is in Manila and JAM MONTGOMERY is in Washington.

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**THE BATTLE**

## The battle for Beirut

For more than a decade the battle for control of war-torn Beirut has been fought between Lebanese Muslims and Christian forces. But in the past year the heaviest fighting has been between rival Muslim factions—and in the past 15 days alone more than 100 people have died in fierce fighting that involved a climax last week with the defeat of pro-Palestinian Sunni Muslim militiamen. In the most intense battles in a year, Shiite Arab militiamen armed with mortars and Soviet-built T-54 tanks attacked Sunni Muslim members who were defending the Sabra, Shatila and Baayr-at-Barajneh Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut.

According to Arab spokesmen, the Shiites, led by Lebanon's minister of justice, Nabih Berri, and supported by Syria, are trying to prevent the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) from regaining influence in Lebanon. The Sunni Muslims support the PLO, which Israeli troops drove out of the country in 1982. Arab leaders now claim that troops loyal to PLO leader Yasser Arafat have slipped back into the camps.

Most analysts said that the defeat of the Sunnis was another setback for Arafat and the PLO. Moderate Arab leaders already blame Arafat's intransigence for the failure to make progress in negotiations aimed at achieving an Israeli-Arab peace accord. Arafat also faces opposition within his own PLO ranks. His former intelligence chief, Abu Zayn, now based in Jordan, said last week that he is determined to take over the PLO's largest faction, Fatah, from Arafat.

In the fighting itself, the Shiites seized whole areas of West Beirut—an area where 12 years of civil war have brought ruin and crowded social chaos—just west of the victims' graves as in-voiced civilians. More than 4,000 refugees fled from the camps, seeking shelter in mosques, prisons, schools and deserted apartment buildings. One weeping Palestinian girl from Shatila said a few members of her family were killed in the shelling of the camp. "They snatched my family," she told reporters. "I'm left alone now." Another homeless Palestinian woman declared that the fighting will not end until "all the Lebanese are killed and nobody remains." □

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## CHILE

## Challenging a dictator



Pinochet unpopular

During the civil unrest that led to the overthrow of Chilean President Salvador Allende 13 years ago, a general strike by the nation's truckers nearly paralyzed the country. Now, the truckers are again preparing to bring pressure to bear on the government. Their anger is focused on Augusto Pinochet, the increasingly unpopular army general who took power in a bloody September, 1973, coup which ended democratic rule in the Latin American republic.

Last week the truckers agreed to take part in a general two-day strike by Chilean workers and merchants on July 2 and 3 called by an umbrella opposition organization named the National Civic Assembly. Assisted by leader Dr. Juan Luis González, a 56-year-old physician, said that Pinochet, who ascended the presidency in order to stay in power for another 31 years, in appointing "a majority of Chileans." Declared González: "A country cannot be ruled forever by force of arms."

## ANGOLA

## A widening conflict

Since achieving independence from Portugal in 1975, the Marxist government has been fighting an indecisive war against right-wing rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). Last week, as Angolan forces supported by Cuban troops and Soviet advisors continued a major offensive against UNITA strongholds in eastern and southeastern provinces, government radio reported that a South African patrol boat attacked the key southern Atlantic port of Namibe. The next day the official Cuban daily, *Globo*, said that a Cuban merchant ship was sunk and two Soviet cargo boats were damaged in the raid. Pretoria has defended previous invasions of Angola as being made against black nationalist guerrillas fighting for the liberation of neighboring South African-occupied Namibia. But Angola claims that South Africa uses the Namibian issue as a pretext to invade Angolan territory in support of UNITA rebels. As Cuba's *Globo* denounced the port raid as a "treacherous aggression," and South African officials dismissed the reports as allegations, Angola's bitter civil war showed clear signs of escalation.

## ISRAEL

## Peres under attack

Redoubled in a widening security intelligence scandal at home, Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres received a further setback last week when former U.S. navy intelligence analyst Jonathan Pollard pleaded guilty in Washington to charges of spying for the Israeli government. Under a plea-bargaining agreement that spared Israel an embarrassing and potentially damaging public trial, Pollard admitted stealing classified U.S. defense documents related to countries hostile to Israel. Still, U.S. federal prosecutors in Washington pledged to pursue their investigation of four Israelis—including two diplo-

mats—named as accomplices by a grand jury. Meanwhile, in Tel Aviv the Israeli cabinet approved a new attorney general to replace Yitzhak Ben-Ner, who refused to drop a police investigation into the Shimon Peres—the country's domestic intelligence agency—over the mysterious beating deaths of two Palestinian bus hijackers in 1984. Shimon Peres' chief of staff, Shimon Peres, is under investigation for ordering the killings, and Israeli newspapers have implicated Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Mordechai in a possible coverup of the killings. "Shimon is in the room up to his neck," said Nahum Barnea, editor of the Israeli political weekly *Kahol Nisraf*. "Peres is only into it up to his knees."

## HAITI

## 'The verge of anarchy'

After the Feb. 7 flight into exile of dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier, many Haitians accepted a new ruling junta under Lt.-Gen. Henri Namphy as a temporary government that would provide for reform and an election. But many citizens who had endured 29 years of oppression by the Duvalier dynasty also wanted participation in the new government by former Duvalier allies. They have become impatient with a regime that has done little to improve economic conditions in the poorest country in the hemisphere. And last week, demanding the dismissal and trial of Interior and National Defense Minister William Bédier and two colleagues, thousands of Haitians demonstrated in a suburb of the capital of Port-au-Prince and several provincial communities, leaving three people dead and several injured. Namphy later appeared on national television and said that the country faced a "cold war" and "lean the verge of anarchy." But he added that the three-man governing council would not be influenced by public pressure or "politicians carried away by ambitions for power." Bédier declared that "with demonstrations that disturb public life will be repressed with appropriate strictness."

## INDIA

## Pledging Sikh reprisals



Gandhi targets

The focus of a week of marches and demonstrations held to commemorate the second anniversary of the Indian army's storming of the Golden Temple in Amritsar was the holy Sikh shrine itself. In two violent rallies in the Punjab city one temple guard was slashed to death by young Sikhs armed with swords and bamboo staves, several more were wounded and about 170 were arrested. But the target of their anger appeared to be India's prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, whose mother, Indira Gandhi, was killed by Sikhs in her own security guard five months after she had ordered troops into the Amritsar temple to remove separatist extremists. In one of last week's rallies marking what Sikhs called Genocide Week—about 1,000 Sikhs died in the 1984 assault on their temple—the crowd agreed by a show of hands that Punjab's chief minister Surjit Singh Barnala and police chief Jai Singh Bhindranvali should be hanged. The 2,500 assembled Sikhs, who are campaigning for an independent homeland, also agreed with radical leader Harmandir Singh Bhindranvali that "our target is also Gandhi."



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Connacher (left) and Medland: clearing corporate cultures, the need for more capital and warnings of future mergers

## BUSINESS/ECONOMY

# A stunning marriage

**I**t marked the end of the old Bay Street style. The stunning announcement last week that two of the most radically different firms in the Canadian securities industry were merging was more than just a smart business deal. It was a recognition that the country's investment industry no longer forms a clubby world, shielded from competition. Last week second-ranked Wood Gundy Inc., broker to the establishment, and Gordon Capital Corp., a maverick securities firm, revealed that they intended to form one company, called Wood Gundy Ltd., on July 2. The new firm will be Canada's largest investment firm by far—with combined capital of \$356 million, 1,780 employees and handling 18.5 per cent of the dollar trading volume on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The merger will have other dramatic effects as well. The merged company plans to sell shares to the public—as much as \$100 million worth according to one insider—which will leave it with more than one-third of the capital in the \$1.1-billion industry. With that sort of clout, the new firm will be better able to manoeuvre in an industry

that will likely soon be open to large foreign firms and forced to do more business internationally. Said Dennis Eblough, an executive vice-president of U.S.-owned Dean Witter Reynolds (Canada) Inc. of Toronto: "The merger is great for the industry."

Not everyone agreed with that assessment. Some industry executives said that the Gundy-Gordon merger may be followed by several others within a year. That would likely shake out hundreds of Bay Street jobs. As well, such mergers would hardly concentrate the ownership of the industry—in fact, that is already happening. Twenty-five years ago there were 400 securities firms of varying sizes in Canada. Eblough and others expect that within five years the industry will have between 35 and 50 firms only. Four firms will likely dominate the field, leaving many so-called boutique companies to operate only in certain niches of the market. Thomas Kierman, president of Montreal-based Power Corp. of Toronto said, "That kind of concentration arguably may not be in the best interest of 'savvy' investors; the companies that raise money through bond and stock issues

The emergence of the powerful new company had an immediate impact on Bay Street's leading investment houses. Executives at Wood Gundy's long-time closest rivals, Dominion Securities and Pinedale Ltd.—until last week the largest firm in Canada with \$430 million in capital and other large firms such as Wye and Burns Fry Ltd., said that they now expected to be at a disadvantage in competing for the large and lucrative corporate underwriting business. The reason: a firm's capital dictates its ability to aggressively bid for work by guaranteeing to take whole issues. Said Edward Medland, chairman of Wood Gundy: "This is the dawning of a new era that emphasizes the need for new capital."

The industry last went through a merger wave three years ago when a suddenly collapsing stock market forced financially crippled firms to seek partners. Now, the industry expects the Ontario government, which regulates the country's largest securities market, will soon throw it open to much larger foreign securities firms. And Medland has learned that the long-awaited announcement of the

new industry regulations was likely to be made this week.

Last week, Ontario Premier David Peterson told Medland's that there would also be provincial regulations to control the so-called exempt market, which he said "is getting away from us." That market covers privately placed securities issues of more than \$75,000 and is free of regulation. That is also where foreign dealers and Canadian financial institutions have successfully taken away business from Bay Street investment dealers.

Industry executives have been divided over how to deal with new competitors. A leading opponent of liberalization of Ontario's regulations has been Wood Gundy's Medland. But Kierman, who is in favour of opening up a \$100-million market to foreigners, said that some of those who have publicly opposed the changes have been "in fact using delays to keep the status quo."

For both Gundy and Gordon, last week's arrangement was a marriage of convenience brought on by the new realities of the market. At a hastily called press conference—advance reports about the merger forced the firms to move up the announcement by one day—Medland said that he was delighted. But many observers described the announcement as a wary takeover with Gordon the winner. Some analysts predicted a clash of corporate styles as a likely problem. The 81-year-old Wood Gundy, which has been a Bay Street still in its original corporate form while Gordon has become synonymous with sleek, new investors.

Clearly, Gordon has already won its first battle with its new partner. It strenuously insisted on a completely open office for the merged company—patterned on its current arrangement and that of New York securities industry powerhouses, Salomon Bros and Bear Stearns. As for the merger, it was not until last week that the firms agreed to a 50-50 partnership. Gordon's offer was to be between 35 and 40 per cent. Said Medland: "I was not prepared to go

through the bloodbath of laying off people I have worked with for 35 years." But James Connacher, chairman of Gordon Capital, told Medland's that the firm would do "a bottom line analysis of everyone."

For Connacher, the merger is especially satisfying. The maverick, hard-driving deal maker worked for Gundy in the institutional sales department until 1979 when, according to associates, he left out of frustration with the slow-moving firm. Since then, he has made and lost millions. When the stock market collapsed in 1982, Gordon was rumored to have lost \$20 million of its capital pool when it was caught with large corporate holdings in the



Potential withering

market. Now, Connacher has built Gundy up to a \$100-million capital base and he returns to his old firm on an equal partner. Observed a long-time associate of Connacher's who requested anonymity, "I don't think that Jimmy Connacher gives a damn about the establishment. He just wants to make money."

For Gordon, the merger buys Wood Gundy's sterling international reputation and its extensive network of foreign offices in such places as Tokyo, Hong Kong and Paris. Gundy will benefit from the dynamism, innovative Gundy style and a Gundy executive, who asked not to be named because of Connacher's media ban on interviews by staffers. "It's the first major step a Canadian investment dealer has made into the international arena."

In the end, the merger—and others likely to follow—are a reluctant acknowledgment of the international nature of the securities business. Now, any investor can trade any type of security—no matter where either party is located—with the same ease. Firms can no longer operate strictly in their home market. And a jurisdiction that ignores that reality risks failure. As Peterson said: "We cannot sit by and see Toronto wither as an international financial centre."

—PATRICIA ROSE AND ANN DONAGHELLI  
PHOTO BY MICHAEL O'NEILL FOR THE GLOBE AND MAIL  
—TERRY WATSON AND MICHAEL WALLACE in Montreal

## A warning to Bay Street

**A**s a strategy designed to prevent a takeover, the arrangement was immediately effective. Last August, when rumors arose that a mystery buyer was accumulating its shares, the Toronto-based communications giant, Southern Bell, created a share-swapping deal with Toronto Corp. The second wave Southern's chief rival its largest shareholder. But it contained one irregularity: although they knew they were violating Toronto Stock Exchange (TSE) regulations, the two companies completed the swap without the exchange's approval. Two TSE executives referred the case to the Ontario Securities Commission (OSC), and last week the regulatory body handed down its judgment. Declaring that the action by Southern and Toronto amounted to "an unacceptable irregularity to directors of a listed company to do with a company as they deem appropriate," it suspended the trading rights of the 25 directors of both firms for more than six months.

It was the toughest action taken against company officers since the OSC suspended the trading rights of two Royal Bank executives for 30 and 60 days in 1981 for not disclosing information to shareholders during a takeover fight. During hearings in April the executives, from Toronto, who own The Toronto Star and other media interests, and Southern, which publishes 35 daily newspapers across Canada, appeared before an OSC board. They said they did not seek the approval because, with a takeover attempt imminent, they feared being ordered to get shareholder approval. As a result, they swiftly reached an agreement giving Toronto a 30-per-cent (later enlarged to 35-per-cent) voting interest in Southern, while Southern took a 30-per-cent stake in Toronto.

In their judgment the commissioners noted that as evidence about the identity or intentions of the potential bidder—speculation at the time centred on Montreal-based Power Corp. of Toronto or Toronto or Southern. "There was simply mention of a rumor," the commissioners said. The trading suspension, said Henry Knowles, a Toronto lawyer who served as one chairman from 1980-83, were "a very loud and clear message to the business community that a certain standard of conduct is expected."

—MARK MCDONALD in Toronto



# Lifting an iron veil

The stately banks that line Zurich's prestigious business strip, the Bahnhofstrasse, are renowned for their financial soundness, their towering international status—and their secrecy. For decades Switzerland has assured depositors that a numbered account in the nation's banks guaranteed privacy. But in the past several years that secrecy, enshrined by Swiss banking laws, has been breached repeatedly. Under intense legal pressure from their own government and from foreign governments intent on retrieving illicitly obtained funds, Switzerland's bankers increasingly are acceding to demands to reveal the whereabouts of their foreign clients. Declared Joop Kistler, a press officer with the Swiss federal justice department in Bern: "We do not want dirty money in Switzerland."

The growing pressure may ultimately force Switzerland to eliminate or sharply alter—its secrecy laws. Said an Irish banking consultant based in Brussels, who asked not to be named: "Once they've started, they won't be able to close the door." In 1986 three cases have underscored the new willingness of the Swiss to cooperate with



Swiss bank vaults' weakened resistance

foreign authorities. Earlier this year the governments of the Philippines and Haiti asked Swiss bankers to freeze the accounts of their two deposed leaders. Ferdinand Marcos and Jean-Claude Duvalier. Last month Bank Leu of Zurich released information on Dennis Levine, a Wall Street executive charged in the largest insider-trading case ever filed by the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) in Washington. Last week Levine pleaded guilty to four felony counts and agreed to co-operate in the sec's investigation into insider trading.

Washington, which is facing a growing problem of illegal activity on domestic financial markets, has pressed particularly hard for a modification of the secrecy regulations. Until 1984 the Americans had little success in obtaining information about funds illicitly earned in the United States and transferred to Swiss accounts. Under Swiss law, banks have to divulge information only when a client is charged with an activity that is an offense in Switzerland. As a result, the banks refused to co-operate with U.S. investigators.

Then, two years ago the Swiss Bankers Association, which represents the country's major banks, signed an agreement of co-operation with the sec. The banks agreed to turn over to authorized information on clients under investigation.

But some bankers continue to hesitate to co-operate with the United States. As a result, U.S. authorities have threatened subsidiaries of Swiss banks in the United States with a range of reprisals—including freezing assets of clients under investigation. That pressure persuaded the Bank Leu to accede to American requests for the information on Dennis Levine that ultimately led to the charges against him.

By co-operating, the bank was technically in violation of the secrecy laws, despite the agreement with the SEC. Declared Jean-Paul Chapuis, president of the Swiss Bankers Association in Basel: "The United States had begun to take steps to freeze accounts in Swiss banks in America so we were forced to act, to protect our clients." He added, "We were intimidated into making the awkward choice of risking our position in the United States or violating Swiss banking law." This bill the Swiss government will likely pass a law making insider trading illegal, ending a major irritant between the two countries.

But there are still numerous obstacles to foreign authorities trying to recover illicitly obtained money. The Swiss authorities do not officially classify tax evasion and violations of currency exchange regulations as illegal. In fact, in order to freeze the estimated \$1.5 billion that Marcos had deposited in Switzerland, the Philippine authorities charged him with bribery, which is an offense under Swiss law. Bank Leu claimed that Duvalier had accumulated his Swiss holdings through embezzlement. In both instances, the money will be returned if a Swiss court upholds the charges.

Another challenge to the secrecy laws will arise this fall during a meeting of the 24-nation, Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The OECD, of which Switzerland is a member, will introduce a convention aimed at eradicating tax evasion among member countries. A key provision will give tax inspectors greater access to bank records to identify offenders. The Swiss government has indicated some support for the measure, according to one OECD official.

But Swiss bankers have consistently opposed legal actions to force disclosure over since the system of numbered accounts was introduced in 1934

to protect the identity of Jewish clients taking money out of Germany. In May, 1984, bankers successfully argued against an erosion of the secrecy laws during a referendum campaign on the issue—73 per cent of voters opposed change. Subsequently, a government plan to completely overhaul the laws governing banking was shelved in favor of a more modest review. If the OECD measure is adopted, some experts say that the Swiss bankers are certain to refuse to comply unless tax evasion becomes a crime in Switzerland. "The banks have the power, the will and the

motive to hold out against the OECD convention," said Roland Lohse, a senior executive with Brodbeck-Lohse, one of the largest Swiss international banks. "There is simply no way they will renounce secrecy."

Some bankers have begun to accept change as inevitable. Said Hans Mast, executive vice-president with Credit Suisse in Zurich: "Disclosure, when applied strictly to wrongdoers, will only strengthen the seal of secrecy for our large majority of honest clients."

—PETER LEVITS in Brussels

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# The giants gird for battle

It is an increasingly bitter battle for Canada's second largest dairy— and in giants size of the country's most pervasive business families in opposition to a huge British conglomerate led by an aristocratic entrepreneur. Last week Sir Derrick Holden-Brewer, chairman of the London-based food and liquor giant Allied-Lyons PLC, announced that his company had filed a \$5-billion lawsuit against Paul and Albert Reichmann—and companies within the

& Worts Ltd.—for \$2.6 billion to Allied-Lyons.

The Reichmanns, who have traditionally avoided publicity and courtly disport, immediately began a series of legal manoeuvres designed to prevent the sale of the distillate, maker of popular brands such as Canadian Club and Ballantine's. The family also made a direct appeal to the Canadian public for support. Two weeks ago during a visit to Windsor, the reclusive Paul Reichmann, wearing a yarmulke, the

prophetic campaign designed to sway Canadians with the strength of his company. Full-page advertisements have run in newspapers and periodicals, including Maclean's and the Toronto Globe and Mail. Arguing that the issue of Canadian ownership was irrelevant, Sir Derrick told Maclean's, "Golf and sex have no experience with consumer goods and marketing."

Still, the British executive also has to convince politicians that Britain's liquor business would thrive under Allied's ownership. Last week the Allied chief met for 30 minutes in Ottawa with selling industry minister Donald Manowkski, to whom Investment Canada reports last week Manowkski said that the final ruling on the sale "will obviously be a robust decision."

Both Sir Derrick and Paul Reichmann, senior executive vice-president of Olympia & York, have offered the 1,000 employees of the Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts head office and winery plant in Windsor roughly equal shares. Among them that no changes in management or employment will be made and that the division will expand in the future.

Allied itself is facing a \$3.7-billion takeover by Melbourne, Australia-based brewing giant Elders IXL Ltd. According to some British financial analysts, the Reichmanns may support the Elders bid if, in return, the newly merged company would surrender the claim to Hiram. The prospect clearly concerned Allied officials. Said Sir Derrick: "It would surprise me if they hadn't talked to each other."

The Reichmanns have also resorted to the courts. Two weeks ago they started a legal action seeking to have the Ontario Supreme Court declare that the sale agreement with Allied was not binding on Hiram's new owners. And later this month the Reichmanns will ask a ruling to be made in favour of the sale by the Supreme Court of Ontario on April 9. According to Paul Reichmann, the tangled legal proceedings "could take several years to conclude." For now, the odds are roughly even on who will own Hiram—and perhaps who will Allied itself—when the light is truly over.

—MICHAEL SALTZER with KENT GIBBELL in Ottawa and correspondent reports



Paul Reichmann (left) and Hiram Walker's Marshall Cohen: angry words and lawsuits

Reichmann empire. The suit was Allied's answer to attempts by the wealthy brothers to block the \$2.6-billion sale to Allied of the liquor division of their newly acquired Hiram Walker Resources Ltd. Speaking to a crowded press conference in a downtown Toronto hotel, a determined Sir Derrick declared: "We are not accustomed to conducting our business by litigation. But enough is enough."

Allied's huge lawsuit—the largest of its kind ever filed in Canadian corporate history—followed Canada's most costly corporate takeover. In late April, Reichmann-controlled Gold Canada Corp paid \$3.3 billion for oil and gas giant Hiram Walker Resources. But a month earlier, as part of a failed attempt to prevent the takeover, Hiram's management had sold its liquor subsidiary—Windsor, Ont.-based Hiram Walker-Gooderham

traditional Jewish head covering, said that the liquor trader "has been a Canadian-owned company since Hiram Walker started it in 1855—and we want to keep it in Canadian hands."

In its suit, Allied is asking the Ontario Supreme Court to force Hiram Walker Resources to complete the sale. As well, Allied is seeking \$3 billion in damages from the Reichmanns Brothers, Gold Canada, Olympia & York Developments Ltd., and four executives on the Hiram board. If the court rules against the sale, Allied is asking for an additional \$4 billion in damages.

Allied-Lyons is not well known in Canadian business circles. But the \$4-billion multinational owns Ballantine-Bobbs for Cream and makes such products as Velsby Tea and Harvey's sherries. Because of that, Sir Derrick, who still has to gain approval for the purchase from Investment Canada,

MAX'S MOTTO: ALL THE NEWS THAT FITS, I PRINT.



Partly cloudy or partly sunny depending on your outlook.

# The Daily Mug

Volume 1

SERVING THE NATION'S MUGS AND MINDS

# MAX TELLS ALL!



**MAXTOWN:** Max needed a forum to express himself. He wanted to share his vast coffee knowledge and experience with the world to the betterment of man and woman kind. He also has a huge ego. (He's been watching himself on TV too much.) Thus... his own newspaper. So, if you want to express yourself, you can write to me! -Max

Besides, with all the "alleged" crazy Max incidents that are occurring daily Max wants to ensure that you get all the news that fit to print. With no bias. (Except Max's of course!)

## COFFEE PRICE UPDATE...P 3

**ST. JOHN'S:** A Russian trawler offered to trade state secrets for one case of Max. After brief negotiations, the Russian captain traded the secrets and the trawler for two cases of Max and a new identity.

**TORONTO:** Negotiations broke down between CN and Max officials today. At present, there are no plans to call the CN Tower the Max Tower. The famous tower, however, is currently being painted red and white and is being fitted with a percolator top.

**SASKATOON:** RCMP officials estimate the size of a Max signature carved in wheat farmer Jon Davis's field to be roughly a mile in length. When asked if he wanted to press charges, farmer Davis said, "Nahhh! I kinda like it." Police are still searching for the vandals and the missing harvest. **VANCOUVER:** Judge "Max" Gilbert imposed the maximum fine for contempt of court on robbery suspect J. "Max" Wallace, a prominent prosecuting attorney. The defendant is alleged to have stolen the judge's Max mug and Max sweatshirt in front of twenty witnesses during a recent trial. The defendant's own lawyer, Max Meredith denounced his audacious client, saying: "He's a disgrace to his profession and his nickname."

**Maxwell House**  
REGULAR & DECAFFEINATED

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Incredibly fluffy Max paraphernalia to hug, wear, collect, treasure, cherish, enjoy and just plain show-off with.

## Little Known Coffee Fax From Max

Did you know that it takes about 3,500 hand-picked coffee beans to make one pound of roast and ground Max?

Did you know that Teddy Roosevelt was the first one to say that Maxwell House Coffee was "Good to the last drop"? He said it while on a visit to The Maxwell House Hotel in Nashville, Tennessee over 80 years ago. We've been saying it ever since!

Did you know that the first "instant coffee" ever made was shipped from the Maxwell

House plant in Hoboken, New Jersey in 1942 to the armed forces and wasn't available to the general public until after World War II.

Did you know that the average coffee tree will produce only one pound of coffee during each of its productive years!

Did you know that Canadians drink an average of 198 cups of coffee a day! (I just had my 98th of a cup! -Max)

Did you know that the biggest coffee users of all are the Finns? That's right, Finland goes through 28 pounds of coffee for every person, every year! (I mean Canada, we only use 10 pounds each!)

Did you know that the coffee industry employs more than 25 million people all over the world! That's about the same as the population of Canada!

Did you know that one out of every four cups of coffee consumed in Canadian homes is Max?



"Take me to Max"

## MaxWord Puzzle



### ACROSS

11 World famous Max slogan.  
2, 5, 4, 8 The most incredible tasting coffee is the known world.

### DOWN

1 What do you give your Mugga?  
3 What do you Mugga?  
3, 4, 9 What do you put in your Mugga before you Mugga?

## Dear Max

"Hi Max that be a making a lot of friends!"  
R. Leffler, St. Catharines, ON  
(He's a friendly kind of guy! -Max)

"I enjoy your Me and Max commercials. I don't mind seeing the paper!" - Chantelle, Chesham, N.C.  
(It is a pretty catchy one, thank you! -Max)

"Having seen your TV ads, I would like to know if the Max mug are available?"  
-D. Professor, Windsor, ON

"Hi! You to all of you who have asked, thank you. Details about ordering your very own Max mug and more are on the back! -Max"

"I congratulate you on your new TV advertisement. I get thirty just by looking at it!"  
C. Lachlan, St. Joseph de Beaufort, QC  
(See featured Thanks you -Max)

"I have been a faithful consistent buyer of Maxwell House for 28 years. As April of this year I purchased a new car that I named MAX! I would be nice to have my own Max mug!" - R. Bodin, Thornhill, Ont.

"I know you didn't name your car after me, but you sure made me feel great! Look on the back for details on ordering your Maxwell Mug to go! -Max"

"Your current ad for Maxwell House is absolutely fantastic! I enjoy your coffee and I think a Max mug would complete things!"  
S. Wiley, Oakville, Ont.

"I don't know what to say! Thank you!"  
-Max

"There are two things I never saw brands for - no matter what the things are - one is Maxwell House coffee. Thanks for making such a great cup of coffee!"  
-D. MacMillan, St. Paul Bay, Ont.

(Wow! Can we put this lady on TV? -Max)



## Maxified Ads

WANTED: Max Mugs will make you comfortable and dignified! Write for a.

FOR SALE: 2 Max Mugs, well made for small 200 cc. vegetable line.

FOR SALE: Full set of Max 200 cc. mugs, mugs, coffee makers, and more! Just buy one, a new French!

PERSONAL: Having, I'm leaving you for Max. Cheers, Doreen, N.S. (It's better)

PERSONAL: Google, maybe someday I'll figure you, but you're my Max mug, but I just need some time. Sorry, lady.

LOST: One Maxwell House by someone at computer at Kinkadee Lake. Forward for more with or without our consent. Call Joe at 303-3333.

FOUND: Max, how my life is complete. Thank you Max. Love Rando R.

## The Bean Scene

The question that is on the minds of coffee lovers everywhere in the country is: "What happened to the price of coffee?"

The easy explanation is that prices are fluctuating worldwide. Max, being the kind of guy he is will take a stab at explaining further. So here's the Max-eye view:

Last year, Brazil experienced a major drought which caused substantial damage to their crop. With coffee trees don't give you any beans. This is really bad news because Brazil produces 30% of the world's coffee.

Why not buy coffee from other sources? Surely there are other countries that could "take up the slack" so to speak?

Other countries could take up the slack, but there is no savings. You see the other coffee producing countries are taking advantage of the fact that their crops are worth more. (It's only natural -Max) The result is that coffee is still harder to buy and therefore, still costs more.

The next hurdle in preventing price increases is the weak Canadian dollar. We have to use more of them (Canuck-bucks) to get what we want on the world market.

By now you begin to see just what makes the price of coffee go up. Ahhh! but there's more.

When coffee supplies are short, it leads to speculation in coffee futures. This means that investors are gambling that prices will continue to go up, and they hope, their profits too. (Aaargh! -Max)

So once we take all of these and other factors into account, the price of coffee to you goes up.

Now that Max has become semi-precious, (Whaddya mean semi?) -Max be thought it would be a great time to give you a few tips on how to get more value for your coffee buck. (I'm working on The Dollar -Max)

The first thing to do is store your Max properly. Keep it in a cool, dry place. That way you can store your favourite Max for up to two years. (It's because I'm vacuum packed! -Max)

Upon opening the package, the best way to store Max is in an airtight container, glass is best, in your refrigerator. Of course you could always keep your Max in the freezer. That keeps Max fresh for up to 6 months after opening.

And finally, you could make use of some modern day Max appliances like the Max Fresh Chip and the Max Cannister.

Max hopes that this brief explanation and the value tips help to ease the coffee price squeeze for you (I do, I do! Max)

Let's not forget the 75¢ coupon on the back too -Max

## Max is still great value.

INSTANT COFFEE	GROUND COFFEE	TEA (ORANGE FLAVOR)	MIX	APPLE JUICE	ORANGE JUICE	POP
6¢	8¢	5¢	28¢	30¢	30¢	29¢

\*Prices based on 100 cc. serving.

## Max's Secret Kitchen:

### MAXUCINO (aka Cappuccino)



The classic four step recipe:  
-50 ml./oz. cup of assembly ready: Max Instant Coffee  
-100 ml./oz. cup of good old boiling water (this one's not too hot)  
-50 ml./oz. cup of unwhipped cream (whip it first)  
-4 dashes of cinnamon

Okay! First make the most wonderful treat in the world (Max's secret recipe). Max's spoon of cream, then we top it! Then whip the cream. (This is a special of course that you can whip it in a blender or a mixer. Max mugs will do it in a pinch!) Add a dash of cinnamon to each. That's all! (Max's secret recipe. Serve with a smile if you wish. Enjoy!)

### OLÉ MAX

(aka Spanish Coffee)



Make our serving:

- 1 lemon
- 25 ml./oz. tablespoons of sugar
- 15 ml./oz. tablespoons of orange liqueur
- 15 ml./oz. tablespoons of coffee liqueur
- 5 ml./oz. tablespoons of brandy
- Whipped cream AND/OR COCOA
- 120 ml./oz. (1/2 cup) of prepared double strength Max health drink coffee or Max spread

For our lemon in half. Then rub the rim of the glass with the lemon. Then dip the rim of the glass in sugar. Add your liqueurs and brandy. Now fill the glass part. Add your double strength hot Max. Top with whipped cream. Serve immediately if not sooner. Enjoy!

# Max Stuff



## Here's how to order yours.

- Select the items and quantities desired.
- Collect 1 UPC symbol from any Maxwell House Coffee for each individual piece ordered (ie. if you order 6 items then include 6 UPC symbols with your order).
- Fill in the order form including the sub-totals, applicable provincial sales tax, and grand total boxes.
- There is a \$2.00 charge for postage and handling per total order.
- Send the order form with the UPC symbols and your cheque payable to Max Stuff.
- TO: MAX STUFF  
PO BOX 902, DON MILLS, ONTARIO M3C 8C3
- As a bonus we will send you \$3.00 worth of coupons on Maxwell House Coffees.
- Offer limited to availability of supply.
- Items may not be easily as dissatisfied.
- Please allow 8 weeks for cheque clearance and delivery.
- Offer valid until December 31, 1986.

Please print

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Apt: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Province: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

ITEM/DESCRIPTION	REG. PRICE	MAX PRICE	QTY	TOTAL
A. Max Thermal Insulated Mug - Approx. 7 items available	29.95	11.95		
B. Thermal Insulated Car Cup - European Thermo Pot	30.95	15.95		
C. Max Thermos - One cup size	22.95	11.95		
D. Max Mug - 2 extra images - 10 cup capacity	6.95	2.95		
E. Max Sports Mug - Large volume - 16 oz. capacity	12.95	10.95		
F. Max Thermal Insulated Mug - 10 cup capacity	14.95	7.95		
G. Max Thermal Insulated Mug - 10 cup capacity	8.95	4.95		
SUB TOTAL				
Appl. Post Fee				
Postage & Handling				\$2.00
TOTAL AMT.				

Remember to include 1 UPC symbol from any Maxwell House coffee product for each individual piece ordered.

**SAVE 75¢**

on the purchase of any Maxwell House coffee.

Maxwell House Coffee Mugs are available for purchase at a special price of 75¢ each. This offer is available while supplies last. To receive this special price, you must purchase a Maxwell House coffee mug and a Maxwell House coffee cup. The offer is valid until December 31, 1986. For more information, please call 1-800-368-7674.

1-800-368-7674

## BUSINESS WATCH

# The pitch of the oil firms' optimism

By Peter C. Newman

W e're living through one of the greatest periods of opportunity we've ever experienced—but we won't know it until we've passed through and are looking back on what's been happening." That verdict, from James Gray, executive vice-president of Canadian Hunter Exploration Ltd. and one of the Calgary Oil Patch's few resident optimists, is far from a prevailing view, but it is winning a few converts.

"I may be hyperventilating myself," he told me recently, "because my job is to raise money for my company, and I've been to Europe, Australia, India, to the United States and all over Canada, trying to convince people that this is the moment of greatest opportunity they'll ever see. But there are a growing number of what I call 'ventriloquists'—industrialists in Europe, shipping and automobile executives, top-notch people in the United States and elsewhere who are beginning to agree with me. They know that the best decisions are those that are difficult to make. The ones that are easy to make, everybody makes them—but these aren't much of an upside. The time to buy oil and natural gas stocks is when the industry is flat on its back."

Gray sounds more confident than he feels about energy's short-term prospects, but he has no doubts at all about the distant future. "The near term may be opaque and the medium term cloudy, but the long term is highly predictable. Canada is already the third-largest natural gas and sixth-largest oil producer in the world. Yet, we have only started our oil reserves, relatively speaking, unexplored. We have considerable untapped potential across the Prairies into British Columbia, sweeping up the Mackenzie Valley into the Beaufort Sea, through the high Arctic islands and down along the Eastern seaboard and Atlantic coast."

He is advocating the high-risk notion that investors should place themselves in a position to ride the upward market tide he predicts will follow the current period of bargain-basement oil prices. "I know there's lots of disappointment with what's happening right now," he says. "But I am not, as we usually allow ourselves to be seduced by the events of the moment. That's a short-term phenomenon, and we must maintain a longer perspective."

Gray and the few other Oil Patch insiders who share his views base their statistics to show that, on the basis of records between 1970 and 1980, the prospect of turning an exploratory well into a discovery is 2.5 times as good in Canada as in the United States. (Over that period, 86 out of every 100 wells drilled became producers, compared with 22 out of 100 north of the border.)

At the moment, the Americans have

perks believe that they could afford to sell 10 per cent of their oil at \$19 a barrel now, in return for being able to sell the balance of their huge reserves (179 billion barrels) at \$56 a barrel or more later. (Source: Finance Weekly of Calgary recently stated: "Producing the oil in barrels a day, Shell Canada produces 500 million barrels in a hundred days and 1.5 billion barrels of oil in 300 days... Even if Shell Canada should increase production to 10 million barrels a day, it would only use up about as many barrels of its oil reserves."

With its 179 billion barrels of reserves, [it] would hardly notice the loss." Of course, that presumes that all North American exploration will stop during the Arab embargo prior crunch. It is in the context that Gray's optimism that we not stop searching for new gas and oil sources makes a lot more sense.

He estimates that probably in two and certainly in five years the United States, which is the world's largest oil consumer, will be short of domestic natural gas supplies. Gray predicts that our current exports of gas across the border (900 billion cubic feet in 1980) will be up to 1.7 trillion cubic feet by 1990, capturing a full 10 per cent share of the American market.

Unlike other Oil Patchers such as former Petro-Canada Ltd. president Bill Richards, who is busy concocting complicated formulas for government assistance, Gray wants Ottawa to stay out of the industry. It was Gray and his partner John Masters who led the fight against Pierre Trudeau's National Energy Program, and they want to leave Ottawa's intervention in their affairs.

What really angers both Canadian Hunter executives is that, because of the oil price crunch, economic power has shifted from the West back to the East. Gray estimates that during the 1970s and early 1980s, Alberta subsidised Eastern Canada by at least \$60 billion, because oil was sold domestically at cut-rate prices compared with prices of the world market.

"We're reminding these folks," he says with more than a hint of bitterness in his voice, "that, lookit, you wanted deregulation, you got it, and so energy prices are down. But when they move up again, as they inevitably will, we don't have re-regulation again. That would be enough to drive into bankruptcy 32 firms who bear the whiplash of re-regulation, there's going to be an explosion out here!"



Gray: advocating high-risk notion

well 789 rigs out in the field, the lowest number in 40 years, and the Canadian situation isn't much better. The Independent Petroleum Association of Canada has estimated that reductions in exploration spending now exceed \$1.5 billion, and there have been forecasts that as many as 15,000 jobs could be lost in Alberta because of the over-engineered price drop.

Gray believes that the Saudis have already succeeded in "forcing the nervous sellers" out of the business. Other ex-



Challenger stacks; Lucas (below); aspholoms, accelerators and grounded shuttles

## SPACE

# NASA's fall from grace

After 25 exuberant years of space exploration during which men landed on the moon and unmanned vehicles hurtled into even deeper space, the United States has had to ground its 400-billion space program in a mere four days in January, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) planned from a series of breathtaking triumphs to the tragedy of the space shuttle Challenger. Then in April and May, while a presidential commission investigated the Challenger crash, two more rockets, both carrying communications satellites—exploded after lift-off. And, last week, commissioners reported their findings to the families of the dead crew members, then handed their report to President Ronald Reagan.

At the same time, William Lucas, director of NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., became the highest-ranking NASA official to leave the organization as a result of the Challenger tragedy. He announced that he will resign on July 3. As well, 240 members of Congress signed a letter urging NASA to find a second rocket builder for the space shuttle because sources within the administration disclosed that they had placed the blame

for the Challenger crash on a leak in a solid rocket booster, built by Morton Thiokol Inc. Then, Houston lawyer Ronald Krutz and two lawyers representing seven relatives of the Challenger



er astronauts had contacted him about opening lawsuits against NASA or Morton Thiokol. And Senator astronaut Donald Rosten said that his private rocket company in Houston is now ready to launch commercial satellites. "All we need are customers who have money."

Several witnesses before the commission, chaired by William Rogers, a former secretary of state, testified that Lucas had known that some engineers had objected to the Challenger launch in record cold temperatures, but that he did not relay that informa-

tion to his superiors. Much of the physical evidence pointed to the failure of the synthetic rubber O-rings to keep hot gases inside the booster. James Schwan, a member of the House committee that oversees NASA, said that Lucas's early retirement was appropriate. Declared Schwan: "When there is a real feel-up, the top guy sends an resignation."

An hearings last week, House review board chairman Lawrence Ross told a House subcommittee that he suspected a manufacturing flaw had caused the electrical short circuit that forced controllers to blow up a \$42-million Delta rocket on May 3 at Cape Canaveral. It was only the 12th failure of a Delta rocket in 178 launches since the late 1960s, but it took place only two weeks after a \$89-million Titan rocket exploded as it lifted off a remote launch pad at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. Following the Challenger disaster, those two failures effectively crippled the U.S. space program. As the Washington-based Federation of American Scientists, a private scientific research group, John Pike, associate director for space policy, said that he usually believed the space shuttle program was a mistake, but it should not be abandoned now because "this is not the type of human and financial investment you can write off." He said that the basic weakness of the shuttle program was that its operational and commercial capabilities were exaggerated. Added Pike: "NASA was in a race with itself."

Meanwhile in Houston, Space Services Inc. president Clayton and that his company, which successfully sent a suborbital test rocket aloft in 1980, is ready to launch small satellite atop Comstock II rockets. The company also has a tentative agreement with a Florida funeral home chain to begin launching human remains into 2,000-mile orbits around the earth in 1988. James Kohl, president of Celestis Group Inc. of Melbourne, Fla., said that his company will reduce dead bodies to about one ounce of ash, enough to fit inside a lipstick-sized tube. He added that each orbiting mausoleum will contain 10,000 tubes—the launch fee is \$2 million—and that he will charge clients \$5,000 per tube. But Clayton's small venture will not help the U.S. military or the many private communications companies that had booked \$277 million worth of NASA launches. And even newly appointed NASA administrator James Fletcher says that there will not be another shuttle flight before July, 1987—at the earliest.

—KEVIN SCANDIAN in Toronto with LISA ALLEN in Washington

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## A Catalyst for the Creative Mind.

The Canon T90 is every serious photographer's dream camera, with more capability built in than most cameras offer as options. Hold it and you will appreciate the true beauty of its new shape and design, sculpted to fit the human hand as never before. Its sleek, unadorned appearance only hints at the engineering



Canon T90 (viewfinder shutter 1/2000)

miracles inside. Highlights include a built-in professional 4.5 fps motor drive system, complete with auto-load and power rewind functions. 1/4000th sec. high-speed shutter with 1/250th sec. "X" sync. Three metering patterns, with automatic Multiple Spot Metering. The world's most versatile exposure control system for daylight and flash photography. And the

ability to make up to nine multiple exposures on a single frame. Built-in features that encourage creativity, not thwart it.

With the Canon T90, you can photograph anything you can imagine from high-speed action to sensitive portraits and a amazing nighttime exposures. Control light and shadow as never before to capture pure whites, subtle colors or the darkness of midnight. There isn't a situation it can't handle.

Visit your authorized Canon dealer for all the details on the incredible Canon T90. We think you'll agree it's more than a creative tool. It's an inspiration.

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You may buy the Honda Accord because it captures perfectly the idea of

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Throughout its finely appointed interior, you'll find more room than ever before. Even in the trunk.

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So, the Honda Accord also promises everything the family driver could ask of it. Plus all the selfish pleasures the performance purist

could desire. Until now a car like this seemed an impossible contradiction.

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\*See your dealer for details.



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Remember your vehicles. It's a simple part of life.

# An honorable defeat for Canada

The homemade banner fluttering in the stifling air of Mexico City proclaimed: "The World Cup—dream for the poor." It was a bitter commentary on the staging of the extravagant global soccer tournament in a nation suffering 17-per-cent unemployment, 50-per-cent inflation and a growing foreign debt of almost \$100 billion. But for most Mexicans and millions of fans in every continent, rich and poor, the quadrennial contest is a captivating display of what makes soccer the world's most popular game—and, despite recent fiscal difficulties, a major multinational business. Not only does the 20-nation competition bring together many of the sport's most talented millionaire professionals, but the month-long tournament carries the added excitement of the unexpected. And among the surprises during the first seven days of Mexico's soccer fest, it was a stronger-than-expected World Cup debut last week by the novice national team from Canada.

When the tournament opened on May 31—with Bulgaria fanning a surprising 3-1 tie against Italy, the 1986 co-winners—many experts believed that Canada would be overwhelmed by the powerful competition in its first-round games against France, Hungary and the Soviet Union. And though the Canadians faced embarrassment after losing 3-0 against France and 5-0 to Hungary, their losses were honorable defeats indeed, in the opening match, Canada held off the formidable French for 70 minutes and then played the aggressor role for most of the 90 minutes against Hungary. Goal, Gerry Walters, the former England player who came to Canada in 1977 and coaches the Canadians. "We proved that we are capable of going against the best in the world, and the players proved that they belong in the World Cup." Added Soviet coach Valery Lobanovsky: "Anyone who walks on the field against Canada thinking he can win would be wrong."

There were other surprises during the round-robin preliminaries played out in six groupings of four teams each, nine Mexican cities. The Mexicans, ranked among the top six teams by bookmakers and soccer experts—along with Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Italy and France—failed to score a goal in its first two games. The English lost 1-0 to Portugal and then were held to a scoreless tie by the Netherlands. The Mexicans also held more highly rated Poland to a goalless draw. The star of the

first week's contests was no surprise—Argentina's mighty Diego Maradona, who set up all three Argentine goals in his team's 5-1 victory over South Korea and then scored the goal that gained a 3-1 draw with Italy.



Maradona scoring past Italy's Gaetano Sgrava (left) star of the week

For Mexico, selected as host of the 1970 World Cup after Colombia and Brazil backed away, the opening week of the Mundial was a triumph with some sour notes. Although Mexico had staged the 1970 World Cup finals, the country's financial troubles and the devastation of Mexico City by earthquakes last Sept. 19 raised doubts about its capacity to organize an event expected to generate \$105 million in ticket sales, television rights and advertising. About one-third of that take is shared among the participating teams, and each will receive \$55,000 to curb-groin relief. Spending by some 30,000

visiting foreign fans is expected to inject as much as \$15 million into the Mexican economy. Said Lorenzo Guerrero, 28, a musician in Mexico City: "The World Cup will show the world that our country was not touched off

outside. I am the outlet for the political and economic situation in this country." But the outlet that Sanchez provided on Tuesday was a 10-hour celebration that turned violent—and in places turned into a political protest against the government of President Miguel de la Madrid. In Mexico City alone, 300 people, including Scottish and Spanish soccer fans, were injured. More than 400 people were arrested. City officials and police increased security and restricted large-scale celebra-

tions to begin. Said Gianni: "It was such a thrill to face a player as great as Michel Platini. I kept hoping he would get the ball so I could see how I could do against him." In the end, Sanchez along with 20-year-old goalkeeper Paul Idan helped to frustrate the French midfielder, who has been voted Europe's best player, in holding France to a single goal by striker Jean-Pierre Papin. After Hungary suffered the heaviest defeat of the week in a 6-0 trouncing by

team that, for much of the game, was determined to print its early second advantage. But Canada's assault on the Hungarian team, missing on several scoring attempts, stretched its defense. Finally, Hungarian forward Josef Kiprich broke it, shot and, after Lottner's block, the 20-year-old midfielder Lajos Detari banged the ball into the Canadian net. Said Hungary's coach György Menyhei: "That was a very sporting game—I feel 38 years old." Canadian coach Walters found some solace in defeat. Said

Walters: "I am delighted with how we performed against the two fine teams of France and Hungary. Canada is not far off from being in the top 30 soccer nations in the world. We can compete, and we could defeat some of the countries playing in this tournament."

Though the early games of the tournament, the emphasis was on defense and the first 38 games produced as few as three goals. By week's end, as clear favorites had emerged, although Brazil's coach Telê Santana's early predictions of victory were realized when his team clinched a spot in the second round with 1-0 victories over Spain and Algeria. Shouting Santana's optimism, samba bands played long into the night in Rio de Janeiro after the win over Spain and the Brazilian government announced that all public offices would be closed at noon Friday so that employees could watch Brazil's televised match with Algeria.

For the losers, there was the consolation of taking part in a grand festival of sport—and the post-game festivities. Said Vancouver's Bob Leachman, 31: "In Canada, people do not realize the high level of this competition. We saw here like an Italian team would be to world hockey championships that we were not embarrassed." Wilson, who the Leafsland was playing in his last international competition, added: "We proved we belong, and with the young nucleus of this team, we will make it again at the 1990 World Cup in Italy." It is a rare victory. Most days Canada had found its place in the global fascination and celebration of soccer.

—EAL GUNN is a life



Starstruck against Canada's Gerry Gray (left) and Randy Raper: star notes

beginners to designated areas. For the Canadians, who played in the mountain cities of León and Toluca, some 400 km northwest of Mexico City, competing against world veterans was part of the thrill of taking part in soccer's supreme event. Said coach captain Bruce Wilson of Vancouver, who at 34 is the oldest player on the team: "Standing on the field as the national anthem was played, I couldn't believe that we were in the World Cup. I cried my eyes." One of the team's youngest players, 22-year-old Vancouverite Randy Sanchez, could not wait for the first

the Soviets, the Canadians braced themselves to confront a great team determined to avoid further heartache. Hungary struck quickly against Canada on Friday. When Wilson tried to clear the ball from in front of the Canadian goal, it hit teammate David Norrie and bounced to Hungarian striker Martin Esterházy. Esterházy's shot glanced off defender Samuel's foot past veteran Canadian goalkeeper Tim Lottner who replaced the younger Dolan for the second game. The match was only 1 minute 16 seconds old.

The Canadians rallied and repeatedly carried the play to a Hungarian



Profile at work, Goldstein (below) protecting cells against infection

## An advance against AIDS

There are about 30,000 AIDS victims in the United States and Canada, and all live with the grim knowledge that there is no cure for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. Sufferers die within three years of contracting the deadly disease. But U.S. researchers have recently disclosed two promising developments in their fight against the deadly plague. In Boston, scientists have discovered a critical AIDS-virus gene which promotes virus reproduction. And in Washington, D.C., spokesmen for a five-member scientific team announced that they have protected human cells grown in test tubes from attacks and infection by the AIDS virus.

The researchers say that their work could hasten the development of an anti-AIDS vaccine—a weapon which officials at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in Bethesda, Md., recently predicted would not be available for at least another nine years. Stud one team member, biochemist Dr. Allan Goldstein, "We believe we can significantly shorten that period. We're very optimistic."

AIDS is currently spreading at an ever faster rate. Earlier this year the number of new AIDS cases in New York City rose sharply to 289 in March and 480 in April from a plateau of about 180 new cases a month (although reported cases dropped to 228 in May). New York accounts for about one-third of the AIDS cases in the United States,

which reached a total of approximately 30,000 last month. And in Canada, officials at Ottawa's Laboratory Centre for Disease Control said that the number of AIDS cases has increased steadily since they recorded the first one in November, 1979. So far, there have been 552 cases, resulting in 282 deaths. A contagious disease that destroys the body's ability to fight infection, AIDS is transmitted through blood and other bodily fluids—mostly during sexual intercourse. As well, an individual may catch it from an AIDS carrier who is not suffering from the illness and may even be unaware that he or she is harboring the infection.

On May 9 Ottawa police arrested 29-year-old Duane Jean Newman, a Bayview Market prostitute found to have AIDS antibodies. That clearly indicated that she had come in contact with the virus Newman told police, who had arrested her for soliciting, that she had had sexual contact with hundreds of men in the previous few weeks in order to finance her cocaine habit. As a result, health officials say that she may have transmitted the disease to the men involved—particularly those who were not wearing condoms—who in turn may have passed it

on to other partners. Three days later a provincial court judge released Newman from custody. But he ordered her to attend a drug rehabilitation program, to report weekly to police and to follow a 10-p.m.-to-8-a.m. curfew. On May 25, after Newman failed to abide by the terms of her release, authorities issued a warrant for her arrest. She is still at large—raising concerns about her further sexual activity.

The isolation of the gene at Boston's Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, documented in the May 22 issue of *Nature* magazine, is significant for those who already have AIDS. That is because the previously unrecognized gene produces a protein which serves to unlock so-called messenger molecules through which the virus spreads. The detection of the gene opens the possibility for scientists to develop drugs to prevent the gene from working, in turn stopping the virus from spreading to other cells in the victims' bodies.

The breakthrough at George Washington University (reported in the May 20 issue of *Science* magazine) is a significant advance. Future studies had concentrated on attacking the coating that surrounds the virus—an envelope whose molecular structure often changes. That protein, called genetic drift, confuses antibodies produced to seek out one type of outer coat. The new method instead attacks the virus's weakest point, its inner core proteins, which are more stable. Scientists are not sure how the antibodies manage to penetrate to the core when they are not able to affect the envelope. Dr. Paul Naylor of the Washington team says that the AIDS virus must

"open" its envelope when it reproduces, leaving the core vulnerable. As well, scientists have produced the antibodies synthetically using a relatively simple and inexpensive technique. As a result, further studies can proceed at a faster pace.

Bowen et al. at the NIH are currently conducting studies on monkeys, chimpanzees and rabbits, and they say they expect to have the results needed to substantiate their theory by the end of July. They then plan to test the vaccine on high-risk human volunteers. An advance study closes in on AIDS, it creates spin-off effects for other illnesses. And if the problem of genetic drift can be solved, it may have another benefit. The same obstacle has hampered the development of an effective insulator against the common cold for the past 25 years.

—ANNETTE KAY in Toronto

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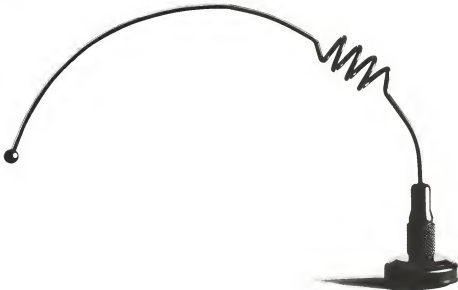
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That's the story so far. The ending is up to you. Why not take a Pony for a ride? By yourself or with a friend.

TAKE A PONY FOR A RIDE.



## MEDICINE

# Curing a rare cancer with a wonder drug

**I**n 1981 Steve Sierra of Toronto underwent a routine physical checkup and learned that he was suffering from hairy-cell leukemia—an invariably fatal blood cancer. Despite treatment, which included the removal of his spleen and monthly blood transfusions, Sierra sadly discovered that he could not even walk upstairs without difficulty. But in 1983 his physician referred him to a Canada-wide clinical trial to combat the cancer with interferon—a protein which the body produces naturally in response to viral infection. The 18-month treatment program has so far been successful for Sierra: the 55-year-old industrial manager no longer needs transfusions of the drug three times a week, and his disease has been in remission since November.

Up to 80 per cent of the 37 Canadians—and 100 U.S. victims—who participated in trials have survived for more than two years. And 75 per cent reported that the disease was in remission. As a result, the U.S. government approved interferon last week as a prescription drug against hairy-cell leukemia—a step taken by Ottawa a month earlier.

For victims of that particular type of leukemia—named because of the hair-like projections that the cancerous blood cells display—the dramatic results of the clinical trials have created a new optimism. The disease is rare, affecting fewer than 200 Canadians and 3,000 Americans. And until the recent breakthrough most patients died about five years after contracting the disease, which cripples the body's ability to produce blood cells.

Interferon itself was first discovered in London 25 years ago, and during the late 1970s some experts considered it to be the long-sought cure for cancer. That promise failed to materialize when the drug performed poorly against lung, liver, pancreas and prostate cancer. But advances in gene-splicing techniques have made it easier to produce larger quantities of the substance—enabling scientists to conduct trials of its effectiveness. And Hoffmann-La Roche Inc. and Schering-Plough Corp., two giant New Jersey-based pharmaceutical firms which have separately developed almost iden-

tical forms of interferon, are seeking a wider market beyond the tiny population of hairy-cell leukemia victims.

Schering is already selling its product, known as Intron A, in the Republic of Ireland and the Philippines. Both countries have approved Intron A not only for the treatment of hairy-cell leukemia but also for Kaposi's sarcoma, a severe skin cancer linked with

a valuable place in the treatment of cancer and viruses. "In support of that goal, researchers are attempting to discover if interferon works by stimulating the immune system or by killing cancer cells directly."

They will also try to determine which of the three main types of interferon, perhaps even in combination, will be most effective against different



Bernard, Steve: clinical trials and prescription drugs for victims of hairy-cell leukemia type

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and some types of bone and skin cancer. Although interferon has not produced as dramatic results against these cancers, Schering's studies show that 50 per cent of Kaposi patients and up to 30 per cent of those bone and skin cancer patients treated have responded well. The company is also testing interferon on kidney cancer and two kinds of bladder cancer. Declared Dr. Daniel Bergman, director of medicine at Toronto's Princess Margaret Hospital and the specialist who treated Sierra, "It is possible that interferon could act as an adjuvant—that is, it could make other treatments like chemotherapy more effective."

Most medical scientists and doctors say that there will never be a single cure for all cancers. But according to Dr. John Chabot, director of oncologic affairs for Montreal-based Schering Canada Inc., interferon is entering "a new stage of realism—we realize its limitations, but we believe it will find

forms of the disease. Queen's University professor Terry Fox received interferon in an unsuccessful attempt to halt the cancer which spread in his lungs and killed him in 1982. But at that time interferon was more expensive and not as pure. Treatments often costed only two per cent pure interferon and cost \$150 per injection. By contrast, Schering's Intron A costs about \$30 per injection and is 98 per cent pure.

Yet Steve Sierra says that the substance should not be considered a miracle drug. He has survived a personal battle with cancer but he acknowledges that an element of luck was involved in the struggle. Said Sierra, "The miracle is that for me it is that somebody tried it with hairy-cell leukemia and it just happened to work." But the encouraging research results indicate that it may be a powerful weapon against many forms of the disease.

—PAT O'BRIEN/STAMP in Toronto

# A WELCOME MAT FROM CANADA

COVER

At Prince Edward Island National Park, a car with *Airbus* plates appeared on the left last July—with *five* seats of its kind in the top. One U.S. called it a *Nova Scotia* travel service called (if *travellers* feel hungry travellers by landing on *periodic* along the roadside. And *Craig Macdonald*, director of operations for *Winnipeg's* *Drinking* Jan. last. "We have not people in places like Minnesota who think of *glaciers* and *trails* from they think of Canada. They still think of us as *riding* on *horseback* and *road* streets."

Something about Canada, that cold, wild land of moose and Mounties, remains lodged in the minds of some Americans. At least that is what many Canadian tourism officials say. As a result, Ottawa is spending \$25 million this year on advertising designed to amend that myth, to convince Americans that "The World Next Door" is also sophisticated and swinging—even sexy—

and, best of all, that it is the home of a spectacular party by the Pacific, Expo 86. It is also the home of the 71-cent dollar. But neither Canada's campaign nor its currency has been as effective in attracting U.S. tourists as another pervasive image that of terrorist bombings in Europe. "We have always wanted to go to Paris," said Ronald Thomas, 66, of San Francisco, who, along with his wife, Joan, called a trip to France to tour Western Canada by motor home, "but what with all this terrorist insanity, we're a lot better off here. You Canadians seem a lot more friendly to us than Europeans."

Nevertheless, the signs are unmistakable: the Americans are coming, and they could bring a greenback bonanza. According to Tourism Canada, 1.9 million U.S. residents visited Canada last year, up from 1.6 million in 1984, an increase of 16 per cent over the same period last year. That gets even after

terrorist bombings at the Rome and Vienna airports last December. But it was revealed before the April bombings of a 747 enroute over Athens and a Berlin take-off—and the U.S. retaliatory strike against Libya—events which have heightened American fears.

**Risks:** In addition, the Soviet nuclear accident at Chernobyl later that month, which sent radioactive fallout over Europe, made the Continent even less attractive to tourists (page 48). One New York travel agent said that 30 of his customers who had booked trips to Europe this summer have now cancelled them, all planning trips to Canada instead. And the Canadian consulate in Atlanta, Ga., reported inquiries last month about travel in Canada nearly doubled those of May, 1985. Raif Douglas Bourque, the consulate's tourism director, "The interest has been phenomenal."

Most of that interest has focused on Expo which, since opening on May 2, has drawn an average of 18,000 people per day. That number, while less than the fair's expected summer crowds of 175,000 daily, was still enough to produce long lines outside pavilions and few vacancies in many Vancouver hotels. And the peak season—what John Lawson, executive director of the Ottawa-based Tourism Industry Association of Canada, calls "the magic hundred days of summer"—lies ahead. But British Columbia is not the only destination for American visitors. In neighboring Alberta, tourism officials have been as delayed by U.S. inquiries that they say their projected increase in American spending—\$18 million for the year—may have been conservative. "In an effort to ensure such success, Edmonton officials are planning an advertising blitz in nearly a dozen American states. Its pointed message: "Your safe northern neighbors invite you to visit Edmonton en route to Expo 86."

**Parasites:** Elsewhere, registration by American tourists at information booths in Saint John's, N.B., is already up 50 per cent over the same time last year—and Quebec provincial officials are predicting a 15- to 35-per-cent in-



Black Springs Hotel U.S. tourists and the "the magic hundred days of summer"

crease in overall tourism for 1986. But not everyone is willing to risk such forecasts. Declared Stanley Woodman, F.T.I.'s manager of tourism industry development, "I have learned to wait until the season is over—not to expect tourists before they hatch."

**Parasite:** Canada has an enormous investment in tourism, an \$18-billion-a-year industry that employs about one million people. But tourism has stagnated since the heady days of Montreal's Expo 67. In fact, from 1972 to 1982 the industry grew by only eight per cent—slower than in most other industrialized countries—largely because of a 16-per-cent decline in the vital U.S. market. According to industry experts, the drop was due in part to high Canadian prices for food and lodging—and especially for gasoline during the energy crisis. Also damaging was the 35-mile-per-hour speed limit in the United States, which has added hours of driving time to vacation locations. As well, analysts said, government and industry officials were slow to respond to the

deteriorating business. Admitted Lawson: "We didn't see the writing on the wall."

After completing a \$5-million study last year, which included 9,000 in-home interviews in the United States, the Canadian government was doing nothing else. The American view of Canada as a great outdoors offering little urban excitement. In response, Ottawa hired Camp Associates Advertising Ltd. of Toronto to create its new campaign which, according to Marilyn Amadio, director of Tourism Canada's U.S. market development, is designed "to portray Canada as an appealing and scenic destination. We're beautiful and friendly." At the heart of the campaign are three appealing TV commercials. One features the wild world of whitewater rafting and mountaineering, the second the old world of Quebec City's cobblestoned streets. And the third shows the new world of growing *disco* themes—including some dressed in *space* uniforms. That drew an angry response from the Canadian Nurses As-

sociation, which charged that the portrayal was demeaning to the profession. The government deleted the scene.

**Booze:** For this year, however, Canada's key selling point is clearly Expo, or Air Atlanta's import, a 45-per-cent increase in the number of passengers to and from Vancouver in May over the same month last year, while Air Canada's advance summer bookings to Vancouver are up 20 per cent over 1985. Some visitors were plainly impressed with the fair. A Phoenix, Ariz., visitor said "There's so much to see." And one Alberta teenager, who had just come off the Berlin Machine for the fifth time, declared: "There wasn't even a lineup."

There were lines, too, however, at many of the fair's pavilions and officials at some, including the Great Hall of Rome's tradition, tried to alleviate lineup damage by handing out tickets for specific times. Meanwhile, some Vancouver merchants have complained that Expo has cut into their business—by as much as 20 per cent compared to 1985. Said John Sirel, owner of Sheila Antiques in Gastown: "They're all at Expo, which is one big shopping centre. The city of Vancouver has sold the waterfront out."

But if Expo is hurting some nearby businesses, it appears to have been a boon to other tourist areas around the country. The fair has moved Canada's profile among Americans at precisely the right moment: when U.S. vacationers were seeking an alternative to what they viewed as terror-plagued Europe. And what could be safer and more serene than, say, Prince Edward Island? Declared James Eakin, general manager of the island-province's Tourism Industry Association: "The fact that we're able to offer that anywhere else in the world is enticing. Folks who are weary of fear of unpleasant or violent attacks."

**Reverend:** Tourism is second only to agriculture as a revenue-producing industry in Prince Edward Island, worth an estimated \$100 million to \$120 million a year. And aided by a \$700,000 campaign in the Atlantic provinces and the eastern United States, some

Quebec City: The World Next Door is sophisticated, swinging—and even sexy?



officials prefer an increase in tourism this year of six-to-eight per cent.

**Ipsenore.** Nova Scotia, whose 1.1 million visitors last year generated \$600 million for the province, is also expecting more American advance reservations at Nova Scotia resorts are up between 30 and 60 per cent. Ben Phillips, who owns four country inns in the province, said that many of his American guests had bypassed Europe to travel there, and some cited the Soviet nuclear disaster in their decision. Said Phillips: "They said they were con-

cerned like the fact that 'they can reach over the rim of the bowl and take a cup of water and put it in their whiskey.' They don't have to go running for bottled water." And Yvonne Huntington, tourism director for Saint John, N.B., recently traveled 30,000 km to sell a three-day promotion in Bangor, Me., where she said she was overwhelmed by the interest in a province about which many Americans are unfamiliar. Said Huntington: "They didn't realize Saint John was about a three-hour drive from Bangor."



Leonard (right) doubling his usual take thanks of the dollar difference

cerning covering because of [Lithuanian leader] Gorbachev, but that Chernobyl thing was the cruncher." At least one observer claims to see some benefit from the terrorism scare. Bore said, "Stephen Belinfante, director at the downtown Chateau Marmite for the past six years, Americans were 'extremely shocked, demanding, argument, self-conscious. Now, they're starting to be a little more aware that they are just another country'."

Many provincial officials credit more aggressive advertising for helping to increase tourism. Officials in Newfoundland, where tourism is worth \$242 million a year, say that a \$12-million ad campaign in Eastern Canada and the northeastern United States helps to explain the 77-per-cent increase in inquiries so far this year. Newfoundland has no major event like the Calgary Stampede to attract travelers. But, said Anthony Czak, port owner of Gander River Tours, Amer-

ican geographical ignorance affects the prairie provinces as well. Paul Shoeholt, tourism minister for Saskatchewan, said that surveys done four years ago, particularly in the United States, "didn't show that Saskatchewan had a poor image, but that it had no image." This spring the provincial government launched a \$1.8-million television, newspaper and magazine advertising campaign featuring hiking and canoeing scenes designed to create an appealing outdoor image—and increase the \$5-billion-a-year tourism business. In Manitoba, officials are directing their ad campaign at North and South Dakota and Minnesota—and predict at least a five-per-cent increase in U.S. tourism.

**Recovery.** Meanwhile in Ontario, which had a \$7.3-billion tourist boom last year, officials report a 36-per-cent increase in U.S. visitors for the first quarter over the same period in 1983. In a half-page newspaper ad

running south of the border, the province highlights the favorable exchange rate with a picture of a stretched U.S. dollar bill.

The dollar difference is also helping Quebec tourist operators. The province's eight toll-free lines from key U.S. markets have been dealing 50 per cent more requests than usual. And Montreal's Les (The) Glaciers Leonard, 60, the owner of Griffiths House Palace luxury stable, reported that on a recent weekend one driver made \$500 on a single shift, double the usual take on even a good day.

For Quebec's 33-billion-a-year tourist industry, a booming 1986 would represent the second solid year in succession—and a remarkable recovery from the slump of the last decade. Between 1975 and 1983, the number of American tourists coming to Quebec dropped to 27 million from 37 million. That decline resulted partly from the widespread perception that Quebecers, caught up in separatist sentiment, tended to be inhospitable to English-speakers. The decline of the Parti Québécois and increased tourist advertising have helped to dispel that image.

**Bullish.** But in April, J. Randolph Smith, a 30-year-old accountant from South Orange, N.J., who had visited Montreal in March, spent \$2,000 on two advertisements in The Washington Post denouncing Montrealers as "creaky underlining of the country's appearance" and "deflected by the misconception that a language denotes one's culture." Radio station CFCF FM New Brunswick back to Montreal and treated him to a red-carpet tour of the city, but even then his endorsements were not at heart. Other Americans are enthusiastic. Said David Ketter, 36, of Philadelphia, Pa.: "It's a marvelous blend of France and New York, without France's snootiness and New York's dirt."

But a 1986 tourist boom would not necessarily mean a golden future for the nation's travel industry. This year's tourist circumstances—from the shocking dollar to spreading terrorism to Expo '86—will not be repeated. But even with Expo closing its doors on Oct. 13, tourist officials remain bullish—particularly with the 1988 Olympic Winter Games approaching in Calgary. Says Susan B. Gendron, a Montrealer: "We have the momentum now, and we can use the Olympics as another peg to push internationally." But eventually the terrorism scare may well recede. Then the question will be whether American tourists—those who have not their quaint notions about their northern neighbor—will return.

—BOB LEVINE in Toronto with correspondence reports

## STAYING AWAY FROM EUROPE

COVER

**T**he tables have turned at Mac-mac's, the famed—and expensive—Paris restaurant where elite North American jet-setters (with about \$400 last year) North American tourists on average occupied half of the 350 places available in nightly sessions during the summer. But fears of terrorist attacks and lingering concerns about radiation

Throughout Western Europe restaurant, hotel and tour operators are expecting far fewer than the record 6.6 million North American jet-setters who arrived last year. In Britain, tourism officials predict a 30-per-cent fall in the number of U.S. visitors—down from 3.8 million last year. And on the Continent, the forecasts are even worse. France's officials expect a 30-per-cent

an industry that employs 2,000,000 workers—one out of every 30 workers in the country. Many experts regard Britain as a prime terrorist target because Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher strongly supported last April's U.S. raids on Libya, which were carried out by F-111 fighters based in England. But in interviews broadcast on U.S. television last month, Thatcher said that visitors to Britain had roughly the same chance of being struck by lightning as dying in a retaliatory terrorist raid.

**Shakedown.** The Big American Shakedown clearly concerns British officials because the country earned \$3.5 billion from North American visitors in 1985—more than the North American-generated tourist receipts of France and Italy combined. As part of the British tourism campaign, British Air-

ways (BA) slashed trans-Atlantic fares last month. It offered charter passengers a round-trip ticket from Toronto to London for \$296—the lowest fare for this time of year since 1979 and one which Air Canada and Wardair swiftly matched. And in the critical U.S. market, BA has adapted even more aggressive marketing techniques. On May 21 the airline launched an \$8-million promotion which included giving away 2,000 round-trip tickets to Britain from 15 cities. This week, the free-ticket holders leave for London—and they can return anytime during the next 18 months.

**Shaky.** British officials say that steadily rising bookings show that travelers may be overcoming their fears



Mac-mac's bomb blasts in Spain, canceled bookings and hushy Atlantic fares

from a malfunctioning Soviet reactor last month, have dramatically reduced the estimated numbers of U.S. and Canadian tourists expected to visit Western Europe this year. Last week Mac-mac staff members reported that they have made few reservations for North American visitors during July or August. Now, the restaurant's owners say that they hope that German and Italian visitors will fill spaces normally occupied by U.S. donors. Declared Ian Armstrong, the editor of London-based *Fraser's Guide* Europe: "The U.S. shock accounts to the biggest single disaster to hit European tourism since the Second World War."

drop in the number of North American visitors (from 2.5 million last year), German authorities are resigned to a 30-per-cent decline and Greek officials gloomily predict that fewer than 100,000 North American tourists will visit that country this year—a staggering 50-per-cent decline in one year.

**Terrapin.** Concerns about terrorism, a weak Canadian dollar and the attraction of Expo '86 will also keep more Canadians at home. Tourism officials in Ottawa predict that only 340,000 Canadians—down from a record 1.2 million visitors in 1982—will travel to Europe this year. Still, the British have mounted a rescue operation for

about terrorism. But early this month British Airways announced the decision to delist St. Spains' popular Mediterranean resort area, raised renewed concerns. No one was injured, but spokesmen for a Banque separate organizations said they had deliberately closed airports, though they are popular with tourists. Now, like the thousands they are trying to attract, tourist industry officials on both sides of the Atlantic are waiting to learn if the Spanish blasts are isolated events—or the first of a series of blows to an already threatened summer trade.

—ANN STRECH in Toronto with TERRY LEVINE in Toronto and PHILIPPE ROBERT in London

# IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENCE

COVER

Most visitors to Expo face the same problem: In deciding which lines lead to the greatest pleasures and which to the biggest bores. Last week Maclean's sent a group of reporters to the site. The journalists' assessments, on a scale of one (poor) to 10 (terrific), of Expo's major attractions.

## Beavers, geese and robots

The Canada Pavilion is located one kilometre away from the Expo site, and organizers were concerned that so many visitors would bypass it. But every morning there are as many as 1,000 people waiting outside. The arresting structure is built in the form of a sailing ship putting into Burnside Inlet. Inside, visitors encounter the live Goose and Beaver Show, a song-and-dance, tongue-in-cheek view of Canada that is disappointingly dull. Better things lie ahead in the Great Hall. It displays a wide range of Canadian technological accomplishments—including robotic arms making paper airplanes. The hall also houses Hyster, a craft shaped like a flying saucer and designed for use in logging trees in remote areas. The pavilion's three-dimensional film called *TransCanada*—which depicts everything from rocky loaves to computer graphics—is proving to be one of the audiovisual hits of Expo. Rating: 9

## Back-to-the-land delights

Pelidit, located at the south-eastern tip of the fair site, offers burgeois a refreshing, low-key change from the glitz of Expo's transportation and neoconcretism theme. It is a bistro-like-shaped complex of wooden buildings—a village of Canadian culture and folk traditions featuring song, dance, crafts and ethnic and Aboriginal foods. Depending on the day, visitors will smell the aroma of bagels or roasting caribou wafting from the wood-fired brick ovens. The complex



also provides a selection of native Indian games which vary week to week. On the grassy meadow, children play folk games while acrobats and dancers perform ethnic music from various cultures. There is even a village blacksmith. Pelidit is far busier than the rest of the site and runs their test through one of the few grassy areas on the 173-acre site. Rating: 8



## A feast of free events

Free acts are scattered around Expo by the end of the fair. 46,000 such performances will have taken place. They range from high school band recitals to a concert by the French jazz sextet ensemble, Urban Sax, on July 7. Daily free attractions include performances of the new Musical Ride and demonstrations of daredevil exploits by Canada's Kidder Motorcycle Team. The Canada Pavilion has already featured free appearances by such prominent performers as Montreal impresario André-Philippe Gagnon. In the ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations Plaza, there are daily appearances by Thai, Indonesian and Philippine performers. Almost every nation appearing at Expo is offering at least one outdoor group in free performance. In all, it is a feast of free entertainment. Rating: 10.

## Icebergs and polar cocktails

The Northwest Territories Pavilion has become a hit, drawing more than 200,000 visitors to its distinctive iceberg-shaped building at Expo's east end. Outside, pavilion officials arrange opportunities for the hour-long films. The free slide range from rock music to the arresting sounds of heart singing—produced from the back of singers' throats. Inside, a ceiling use of mirrors gives visitors a strong impression of the N.W.T.'s vast Arctic spaces. Meanwhile, artifacts and historical photographs, accompanied by witty explanatory notes, convey the ethnic complexity of the North's rugged pioneers. Some visitors escape being photographed in



trip to Niagara Falls—no realize that it reproduces the ground vibrations caused by the force of the falls. Next, is a 3-D movie about life in Ontario. There is a 700-seat amphitheatre located outside, where music and dance groups perform daily. Ontario is also attracting as many as 1,000 patrons every night to watch the fireworks display. The pavilion, with its long, gently sloping ramps, wide exposures and large elevator, is one of the most accessible buildings at Expo for those in wheelchairs. Rating: 7.

## A treasure trove of stone

Entrance to the Great Hall of Ramses II is free to all burgers. The exhibit offers a glimpse into the world of the man who ruled Egypt 3,200 years ago—a more powerful pharaoh in his time than the famous Tutankhamun. Ramses's exhibition building is easy to recognize: its entrance is flanked by large pillars copied from the famous Karnak temple he built 160 km south of present-day Cairo. For \$11, visitors can buy an exclusive catalogue of treasures inside. Or for \$10 they can rent a museum tape guide with headphones and let Christopher Marrow's measured tones guide them through the tomblike interior. Most of the gold which Ramses accumulated during his 67-year reign was looted long ago. As a result, the exhibits provide more granite than glitter. Still, the Egyptian government has valued the Ramses exhibition artifacts at more than \$100 million. Rating: 7.

Canada Place (left); fireworks (above); fountain mirror

the entrance of a staffed polar bear. The restaurant serves snack-on burgers, canoes snacks and cocktails chilled with 10,000-year-old glacier ice. Ice imagery pervades the pavilion. When Lijepac visited last week, for once he was surrounded by more glitter than he was wearing. Rating: 8.

## 3-D days, dazzling nights

The Ontario Pavilion is the fair's third-largest, after Canada's and British Columbia's. The pavilion has spent \$10 million on the structure and steel structure with a three glass roof. It provides one of the best views at the fair, overlooking the east end of Lake Ontario. The Reflections exhibit, which condenses 5,000 years of Ontario history into a 15-minute stroll, is the first feature set inside. The highlight of Reflections is a simulated

## The proletarian pavilion

The USSR 86 Pavilion, with its heavily educational content, is one of Expo's more serious exhibitions. Still, pavilion officials estimate that about a million people had visited it by last week. One of the fair's largest international pavilions, it is dominated outside by a giant statue of cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin who, in April, 1961, became the first man in space. The building houses models of spacecraft, ships and satellites—surely a fair-size display of the Soviet Union's space station now orbiting the earth. Exhibits also include a relief map of Kiev, which the Soviets present as a model of urban transportation. That has led some visitors to make sarcastic comments about the recent Chernobyl nuclear disaster. The restaurant even lists chicken and lamb—but no caviar, something beyond most proletarian's budgets. Rating: 4.

# A PANORAMA OF PLEASURES

## COVER

The challenge is visiting Expo '86 both in experiencing its most publicized exhibits—and in uncovering its secret treasures. A Maclean's team of reporters sampled everything from children's rides to a shop that stocks Australian quilts. Their report.

**The B.C. Pavilion's** patrons line up in a mammoth forest that includes 40-foot cedars, planted especially for the fair. The pavilion's attractions include a fast-moving film about the province's mineral wonders, not recommended for those who suffer from motion sickness. Challenge B.C. is a separate building devoted to the province's industries. It features singing mechanical fish. Rating: 5

**The Canadian Pacific Pavilion** is among the best of Expo's corporate displays: its restaurants and enlighten rather than merely advertising CP products. The Time Wall is a humorous multimedia show about the frustrations of technological progress. And Firehose Rite, a film fantasy about transportation and communication, was nominated for a 1986 Oscar. Rating: 10

**Children's and Adults' Rides** provided some of Expo's bigger thrills for Sean Richards, 14, of Edmonton, Alta. One day last week he and a friend spent more than \$40 on rides. There are five rides on the site, costing as much as \$3 each. They include the exhilarating Cariboo Log Chute, which carries patrons in a synthetic hollow log down simulated rapids. Rating: 4

**The China Pavilion** bypassed the Expo transportation theme and concentrated on consumer issues: Canadians will learn as much about China if they visit their local Chinatown. The pavilion offers jade—and a simulated section of China's Great Wall containing original bricks—but little of real interest. Rating: 3

**The Czechoslovakia Pavilion**, housing an failed idea in the history of transport, is one of Expo's most delightful exhibits. While animated carvings depict inventions that never got off the ground, a live rider roared on a bicycle which is suspended from the ceiling pedals back and forth. There are also models of other ludicrous means of transport, including a self-powered train. Rating: 9

**The Electronic Communications Studio**, dotted across the site, offer people an opportunity to tape themselves singing along with pre-recorded songs. At the Canada Pavilion, visitors watch live CBC broadcasts. And at the B.C. Television Pavilion, the station's entire newscast has moved in and is open for visitors to

see news being written and footage edited. Rating: 7.

**Fireworks** dazzle each evening at 10:30 p.m. in the 15-minute International Nights of Fire—a breathtaking sound, laser and fireworks show. Green lasers dance through the air to an original

The Cariboo Log Chute: bone-rattling thrills and simulated river rapids



Scaling a pavilion wall as part of Expo's new entertainment: the daredevils

score of synthesizer music by Vancouver's Rokka Productions, while enhanced fireworks rocket over a large in False Creek. Rating: 10.

**The General Motors Pavilion** is a distinctive, wedge-shaped structure displaying GM's latest designs. One is the Lenin Machine, a bullet-shaped car. Another, the Quantum, supplies route maps on its computer screen. But the pavilion's highlight is *The Spirit Lodge*, a multimedia show about the impact of new transportation technology on West Coast Indian culture. Rating: 9

**Gift Shops** offer a range of delights. The Swiss pavilion sells chocolate and army knives. Norway offers pewter and hand-knit sweaters. Romania sells embroidered blouses. Czechoslovakia stocks porcelain and crystal and the U.S.S.R. shop has amber jewelry. Also available are Korean dolls, stamps, Australian opals and Saskatchewan native handicrafts. Rating: 8

**Highway 66** is probably Expo's most photographed exhibit. The \$45-million attraction, created by members of New York City's Sculpture in the Environment Project Inc., is an undulating, 213-

feet ribbon of concrete divided with more than 300 items added in transportation. Painted gags, the objects range from running shoes to such vintage cars as a 1939 Cadillac Eldorado. Rating: 8

**The Marine Plaza**, often overlooked, is an Expo highlight. The harbor provides a berth for exotic craft ranging from a Hong Kong dragon boat for racing to a Indonesian prahu—a sailing schooner that workmen are currently assembling. Visitors can board many of the boats, including the sailing vessel pictured as Canada's old \$1 bill. Rating: 6

**The Peru Pavilion** will almost certainly attract larger crowds when the extent of its treasure becomes known. Inside the building, Andean pan flutes welcome visitors to a dazzling collection of 300 of the most Indian pieces from the Gold Museum in Lima—including a pair of gold pendants, a cloak of brightly colored handwoven feathers and jewelry of hammered gold and inlaid turquoise. Rating: 6

**The Quebec Pavilion**, planned by the former Parti Quebecois government, is a \$5-million high-tech ride and laser show. Visitors stand and view images projected on a 360-degree screen. Quebec's new Liberal government is compensating for its parsimony with a three-day extravaganza later this month featuring singers Rolf Seward and Robert Charlebois. Rating: 5

**The Saskatchewan Pavilion** is housed in a grain elevator made of mirrored glass. Its highlights include a metal horse which can move—stiffly—and a movie in which a live screen falls to screen characters who live in to re-live their Saskatchewan past. In addition, the pavilion has a warm atmosphere. And its home-style cooking is great. Rating: 9

**The United States Pavilion**, hidden at the western end of the site, is devoted to transportation and communication. It includes a simulated space station hosted by guides dressed as astronauts. At Expo '87, the Americans celebrated their sailing skills with a race on Thursday's harbor. Now in the wake of the Challenger tragedy, their heart does not seem to be in it. Rating: 6

**The World Festival** features many of the world's best performers. One highlight was the New Ballet making its first North American appearance in 32 years. But frustrations abound: many upcoming acts are sold out. Tickets for others are still available, including the La Scala opera company, whose late summer performances will take place in the 6,000-seat Vancouver Coliseum. Rating: 7



West End, the fate of productions of all kinds depends on audience enthusiasm and word-of-mouth publicity. By contrast, on Broadway they succeed or fail largely because of reviews in *The New York Times*. Berman's struggles are more relaxed. And that, coupled with public subsidies for fringe theatre and quality TV drama—the sources for new writers, actors and directors—has created an environment in which creative risk-taking flourishes.

This season, spurred by the success of such hits as Andrew Lloyd Webber's *Cats*, the West End is blooming with ambitious new works. North American producers have negotiated rights for at least two, *Les Misérables* and *Clave*.

Lavishly produced, with a cast that features 34 video monitors, a revolving stage, singers, dancers and a 20-member orchestra, *Clave* will be an expensive import. It turns the grim subject of the Cold War into a series of matches between US and Soviet chess masters, with their moves displayed on the video monitors. But it is almost sure to make money: one song, the waltz-like, classic *One Night in Bangkok* ("make a hard man humble") has already scored on both British and North American pop music charts.

*Les Misérables* is a production of even grander dimensions. Written by Alain Boublil and Claude-Michel Schönberg, it was first mounted in 1984 in Paris, where it was seen by more than half a million people. In October, 1988, it opened in London, where its operatic prisoners of love and heroism on the barricades of revolutionary Paris has been drawing critical superlatives and crowds ever since.

But there are signs that the success of Britain's theatrical wealth are in danger. The Conservative government has trimmed budgets for television drama and, more importantly, for state-subsidized and fringe theatres—the environments that produced such playwrights as Caryl Phillips and Caryl Phillips. Declared by the *Observer* in October, Mary Harkin, one of the drama critics for *The Observer* newspaper "It is important that fringe theatre be good to keep good things falling into the West End." Indeed, last year all awards given by both the event and *The Standard* drama critics were for performances that originated in established theatres.

Many regulars say that in the long term, funding cuts could blight or even kill London's burgeoning theatre scene. But for now, to those queuing to buy tickets for what are undubbed the finest theatrical productions in the English-speaking world, the threat of a final curtain seems far away.

—VAL ROSE in London

## FESTIVALS

# A plea out of Africa

The short speech had the eloquence of prayer. Speaking in the Ontario legislature on May 30 as part of the Toronto Arts Against Apartheid Festival, Johannesburg's Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu, his arms stretched above his head, asked



Tutu, South Africa: raggas, soul and prayer

Canada to impose economic and political sanctions on South Africa to end apartheid. The archbishop's statement was at the heart of the eight-day festival, which ended last week with a jubilee concert by African, Caribbean and Canadian musicians. Desmond Tutu "I appeal to people of conscience. Please help us. Our country is looking. Our children are dying." The five-day festival of more than 20 events and concerts brought together 1,000 artists and volunteers. And by winning international media attention for Tutu's cause, it sent a strong message to Ottawa—and Pretoria.

The immediate political impact of the festival remains unclear. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, speaking at

a gala \$108-a-plate festival dinner, told Tutu, "We share your cause." But he declined to expose tougher diplomatic or economic sanctions until the Commonwealth's Efficient Persons Group issues policy recommendations at the end of June 1988. The organizers of the festival, leaders of Toronto's black community, declared it a success: thousands of people attended the events, including at least 1,000 at a rally at the legislature. Besides, festival chairman Lloyd McKell, a Toronto board of education community relations officer "We wanted the arts community to be the spark for involving everyone else—and it worked."

Toronto artists, joined by international acts, contributed a wide range of entertainment. The week began with a four-hour gala that featured more than 30 performances, including readings by authors Timothy Findley and Margaret Atwood. There were poetry readings, a film and reading series and a youth forum on racism. More than 60 local bands played rock, reggae, country, and blues concerts at 16 local clubs. The festival's theatre events included *Amadeus!* ("We Have No Money—a retelling through chant, song and stylized speech of the lives of five black South African convicts. Singer Harry Belafonte, the festival's honorary chairman, declared, "It is poetic that all this is happening on this scale on a Canadian city."

When McKell and the festival foundation planned the dramatic week last year, they hoped to raise as much as \$1 million for South African relief projects and the Toronto United Way. But Belafonte was unable to attract a major box office act, such as singer Lionel Richie. Although the festival did obtain corporate sponsorship from such firms as Xerox Canada Inc., McKell told McKell's last week that it will only manage to cover its \$350,000 expenses. "But," he said, "we depend Canada's awareness of the real issues—and we added a strong voice of protest against apartheid." As Tutu declared, "There is no way in which South Africa cannot hear."

—MARY HANRAN in Toronto

## 21 of my favourite things.

*Dancing all night long  
Being a bit of a  
macramaker for my friends  
Pedicures  
Having people over,  
even if it's just to  
watch TV  
Living on a  
shopping spree  
Getting a friend  
out of a bad mood.  
Rejuvenating my  
apartment every year  
Flourishing myself  
My new green shoes  
Leaving notes in my  
boyfriend's pocket.  
A good joke.  
The way my new green shoes  
look next to my old yellow  
sneakers.  
Jewelry. British Columbia  
My hairdresser  
Babysitting cats for the weekend  
Wearing my sister's clothes  
Holding hands. Fireworks  
Twentyone, the  
cream that's  
for me.*

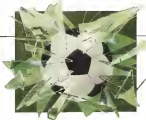


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## THIRD PLACE CONSOLATION FINAL

June 26 8:30 pm

## FINAL CHAMPIONSHIP

June 29 8:30 pm

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## BOOKS

# Making room for Daddy

## FATHERS

Edited by Alexandra Towlie  
(Simon Press, 235 pages, \$34.95)

## FATHERHOOD

By Bill Cosby  
(Doubleday, 178 pages, \$18.95)

To those who do not know any better, fatherhood looks easy. And compared to motherhood, it suffers from poor publicity or outright neglect. Two new books, published in time for Father's Day on June 15, will help to redress the balance and correct false impressions. *Fathers*, an anthology edited by Alexandra Towlie, and *Fatherhood*, a collection of humorous essays by Bill Cosby. A smart father would be well advised to think that he would like one as a gift. His wife and children might read the book before he gets it, improving their understanding of his problems. And because he may end up paying for his own Father's Day gift whether he believes in the occasion or not, he might as well try for something more enduring than, say, soap-on-a-rope.

The less enduring of the two books, Cosby's, still manages to be wise as well as hilarious in dealing with various aspects of fatherhood, including the Father's Day phenomenon itself. On that day, Cosby relates with his best comic skills, there will be presents. He knows this because his wife has demanded money—as behalf of their five children. Cosby hands over \$20 per child. The kids buy two 25-cent packages of underwear, each containing three pairs of shorts. Each child wraps one pair of shorts for Dad, and the sixth goes to the Salvation Army. Concludes Cosby: "On this Father's Day, I will be walking around in new underwear and my kids will be walking around with \$80 change." Only a patronizing introduction and afterword by psychiatrist, Alvin F. Pincus, who acts as script consultant to *The Cosby Show*, mars Cosby's pleasantly appetizing banter.

If *Fatherhood* can be absorbed at one sitting and forgotten, *Fathers* will likely have more staying power. Rozee Alexandra Towlie, who compiled the collection, writes that she was drawn to the subject by the contrast between her loving but traditional father and the more warring approach of her husband—the father of their three children. Some of the book's most poignant passages involve examples of

miscommunication between father and child, notably those provided by actress Sophia Loren, Canadian novelist Mordecai Richler and American poet Sylvia Plath (who died in 1962).

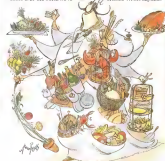
Fathers also contribute to the share of humor. A wonderful piece of miscommunication (involves British baronet George

Steele) writing to his son, Ian Oxbart. While Oxbart endures constant artillery bombardment in Finland during the First World War, Steele advises him to nap whenever possible, for the good of his health. The overall effect of Towlie's collection is a celebration of fatherhood in all its complexity, one in which any parent or child can find eloquent echoes of his own experience. Both books are more expensive than soap-on-a-rope but, judging from Cosby's experience, still cheaper than underwear.

—DON GUNNING

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FILMS

## Cupid in the Kremlin

Letter to Brezhnev

Directed by Boris Reizman

Set in Liverpool, *Letter to Brezhnev* rings with the dense poetry of its characters' lower-class accents. The film focuses on Elaine (Alexandra Pigg), who is on the dole, and Teresa (Maggie Charles), who works in a chicken-processing factory. At night, both Elaine and Teresa throw all their energies into having the best time they can, and that hopeful gusto—as well as their dull wit—seduces the understated, bumbling but hot on a nightstand, Ian, declares "I may be as thick as this, but at least it's one thing I have a f—ing degree in, it's sex." The irony of the film, and of Teresa's life, is that her vast experience with men does not give her any wisdom about these. Each time Teresa has a one-night stand she regrets it, unable to make herself vulnerable to romance, she is condemned to repeat the same empty experience.

But the unexpected happens to her: Elaine. One night she and Teresa meet two Russian sailors, Peter (Peter Firth) and Sergei (Alfred Molina), in a bar. While Teresa and Sergei spend the night having sex, Elaine and Peter fall in love. Guiting into each other's eyes, they talk until dawn. Then Peter, who must sail for home the next day, sports through the window to a star and tells Elaine that he will be watching over her while they are apart.

Letter to Brezhnev deals candidly with promiscuity. Still, the film is unashamedly romantic and refreshingly ingenuitous. Its message is that love requires tremendous faith—of the kind that Elaine shows when she decides to follow Peter to Russia, despite the fact that she knows little about him. Inevitably, she is frustrated in her attempts. Finally, at her wit's end, she writes a letter to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. As her case gains notoriety, almost everyone—her family, the press, the British government—opposes her decision. Only Teresa supports her stand.

Letter To Brezhnev makes a strong, if obvious, statement that feelings have no international boundaries. Like many of the current crop of New Wave British films—excluding *My Beautiful Laundrette* and *Alfie*—*Letter to Brezhnev* is also harshly critical of British society. Its lower-story plot might have been played out before. What gives the film strength and passion is its characters, their gritty surroundings—and their ability to express themselves with honesty and directness.

Above all, the performances of Pigg and Charles carry the tale. Both actresses project softness beneath their tough exteriors, and both have a genuine, for some delivery. Together they lift a simple story from Liverpool's squalor and give it international significance.

—LAWRENCE DUBOULE

## Blast-off to inanity

SPACECAMP

Directed by Harry Winser

SpaceCamp is a movie that manages to underestimate the intelligence of the teen audience it aims for. Its premise is simple: at a National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) summer camp for aspiring young scientists, five students and an instructor accidentally blast off and are hurled into outer space. That launch occurs after one of the students, 13-year-old Max (Liam Neeson), kidnaps a SST-101 (a NASA robot, Jim), and confides his desire to travel in space. Jim plugs into the space center's computer system and sends the young people on their way in a vehicle named Atlantis. Obviously inspired by *ROB* (in *Star Wars*, Jim is the latest unheroically cast robot to appear on the big screen. And for the first half of the movie, he is the most highly developed character—an infatuated that the makers of *SpaceCamp*, like so many Hollywood film-makers, have practically given up on the entertainment value of real humans.

The crew of the Atlantis includes a representative sampling of North American teen stereotypes: Kathryn (Lisa Thompson) is bossy and ambitious, while Kevin (Dale Duvall) shares responsibility. Tim (Kelly Preston) is mentally lazy but has a photographic memory and Rudy (Larry B. Scott), the token black, lacks self-confidence. Andie (Katie Couric), a NASA pilot, acts as a doctor while her husband, Zach (Tom Skerritt), waits anxiously at the control center to see if she will make a safe landing.

But the launch plot is equipped with only a shorthand end and carries insufficient oxygen. That forces the crew to land at a supply station. A host of other problems arise, creating some drama in a movie that otherwise requires such suspension of disbelief as bare wires, on-screen fire alarms, an Andie and Max pull it from its moorings, even though sound does not travel in space.

On its own meagre terms, *SpaceCamp* has been competently directed, neatly edited and appealingly acted. Still, it remains as a vacuum as the real reaches of space.

—L. OT

# Transforming misery into masterpieces

Despite excessive consumption of tobacco and mental instability, Norwegian artist Edvard Munch (right) lived to be 80. Since his death in 1944, critics have wavered between celebrating his psychologically expressive portraits and

In designing the show, SAC director Jo-Anne Birna Thorsdottir and Munch Museum chief curator Arne Eggum made a special effort to place Munch's work in a Canadian context. They have included several of his landscapes for purposes of comparison with his Ca-

nadian contemporaries—particularly West Coast landscape artist Emily Carr, whose works are well represented in the gallery's permanent collection. The juxtaposition of Carr's paintings with Munch's works shows that she and the Norwegian, eight years her senior, both painted deep woods with a similar sense of brooding mystery.

Illness, death and mental anguish dogged Munch's life. As a child he watched his mother and sister die of tuberculosis. And in the winter of 1908-09 he had a nervous breakdown. Munch translated these misfortunes into paint and print; the show includes *The Sick Child*, one of his best-known lithographs, which depicts his doomed

sister Sophie, her red hair curling like flames of her smothering life's blood. The exhibition also includes Munch's best-known painting, *The Scream*, featuring a ghastly figure on a bridge howling under a swirling red sunset. The artist has written an account of the experience that inspired him to create the work, which is quoted in the catalogue. "I was walking along the road one evening I was tired and ill. The sun set. The clouds grew red like blood. I felt as though all nature was screaming."

Even the state of the painting itself offers a glimpse into the artist's disturbed life: it has a dent near the top and its corners are crumpled. Munch was known to have maltreated the pictures that he based on his recollections of later years. The artist once even offered a visitor a private exhibition of his works—outside. Sweeping snow off the canvases with a broom, Munch said, "Don't worry, they are used to it."

The world has yet to get used to the anguish of Munch. As the painter himself wrote on one of his canvases, "Could only have been painted by a madman."

—GEOFF STANLEY in Vancouver

## MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

### Fiction

- 1 *A Perfect Day*, by David (1)
- 2 *The Source of the River*, by David (1)
- 3 *The Last of the Mohicans*, by James (1)
- 4 *Power of the Sword*, by Smith (1)
- 5 *The Down with Lions*, by Faint (1)
- 6 *The Marmaduke*, by Murray, and (1)
- 7 *The English Conqueror*, by Murray (1)
- 8 *Cyclops*, by Corder (1)
- 9 *The Handmaid's Tale*, by Atwood (1)
- 10 *What's Bred in the Bone*, by Davis (1)

### Non-fiction

- 1 *Fatherhood*, by Galt (1)
- 2 *Fit for Life*, by Deane and Deane (1)
- 3 *100 Best Companies to Work for in Canada*, by Jones, Perry & Jones (1)
- 4 *One Good Thing*, by Graham (1)
- 5 *Calculus*, by Fuchs and Fuchs (1)
- 6 *Enter Talking*, by Murray (1)
- 7 *Up the Hill*, by Johnson (1)
- 8 *Galaxy for Me*, by Kline (1)
- 9 *Seasons*, by Jones (1)
- 10 *Brothers*, by MacLaren (1)

(1) First-time best seller



Munch's *Jalousie*: excessive alcohol, mental instability and nature's tormenting

dramas. His work with faint praise for his printmaking technique. Between May 31 and Aug. 4, visitors to the Vancouver Art Gallery (VAG), confronted by the largest-ever Canadian exhibition of Munch's work, will be able to form their own judgments. Under the patronage of King Olav V of Norway, the show, consisting of 140 paintings and prints as loan from the Munch Museum in Oslo, is part of Norway's contribution to Expo 86. One critic at the May 30 opening complained that Norway should have sent Viking artifacts instead of "this 19th-century depressive." But the depressing thing would be to miss the beauty of the way Munch transformed his despair into art.

Illness, death and mental anguish dogged Munch's life. As a child he watched his mother and sister die of tuberculosis. And in the winter of 1908-09 he had a nervous breakdown. Munch translated these misfortunes into paint and print; the show includes *The Sick Child*, one of his best-known lithographs, which depicts his doomed

sister Sophie, her red hair curling like flames of her smothering life's blood. The exhibition also includes Munch's best-known painting, *The Scream*, featuring a ghastly figure on a bridge howling under a swirling red sunset. The artist has written an account of the experience that inspired him to create the work, which is quoted in the catalogue. "I was walking along the road one evening I was tired and ill. The sun set. The clouds grew red like blood. I felt as though all nature was screaming."

## IN 1985 THE FERNANDO A DE TERRY WINERY CHANGED HANDS, BUT NOT FEET.



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EXCLUSIVE IMPORTERS

# The high price of Irish charm

By Allan Fotheringham

Almost no one notices Brian Mulroney's dilemma. Brian Mulroney, mind you, has many dilemmas, the basic one being that he was born Irish. Which means that he wants to be loved—as Irish workmen along with meanness, a quick temper, a gift of the gab and an excess of charm that makes that particular race as fascinating and so infuriating. Hello there, Brendan, Nelson, Oscar Wilde, George Bernard Shaw, Bryce Mackay, Dennis McDermott and all the other great ones.

Brian Mulroney's dilemma is that in order to save one cabinet minister he is making up his attempt to save his whole cabinet, his own popularity and himself. The plan, you see, was to have an extensive cabinet shuffle in June.

Ottawa is intrigued by cabinet shuffles. On account of it being the most insular city in the land, it becomes greatly interested in subjects that concern no other Canadians. Cabinet shuffles are also useful in that they create a cloud of dust to obscure the fact that the government otherwise doesn't know what it is doing.

The plan for June, you must understand, made a lot of sense. Mulroney's growing desperation is with his declining situation in Quebec, the province that provided the base for his historic victory in 1984. Quebec voters, who always go with a winner (vide Lou Canadensis, spread-down with the Ecopos, rich with the Alouettes newsdays), went with The Jew two years ago because they had a sniff of victory in their nostrils. It didn't match matter that many of the highly recruited Mulroney candidates were Speedy Muller dealers and aluminum-ating salesmen.

Also and which, as it always happens in true life, that fact has become apparent not only in the House of Commons but in the Quebec congregation. The Jew has a collection of do-dos on his back benches. A Quebec

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that had each bellows as Marc Lalonde and such charmers as Jean Chrétien high in the headlines every day is now bereft of heavyweights in the cabinet.

The sole exception is Marcel Masse, the wonderful, once voted the most handsome man in Quebec, a chap of great intellect, but wasted in the portfolio of cultural czar, who spends a lot of time shaking hands with poets at Toronto film festivals and going to the Almay Club with Paul Curley and Haghe Segal—the Cruise Allen and George Burns act of Toronto.



in Toronto—but how does that play in Montreal?

Cling, you asked. The Men That Walk Like a Jew had the perfect solution. He had to give Masse, the only available Quebec candidate, a mere outside second portfolio where he could dribble dollars about the language Quebec understands. He was to become the new minister of CRR, formerly CRR, the incomprehensible and unpronounceable department devoted to putting good money into black holes. (That's why René Stuenkel, the present holder, is as popular in Cape Breton, possibly the only jurisdiction in Canada where he could win a popularity contest.)

This was a double whammy, you see. The Prime Minister of all Canadians had the perfect replacement for hand-son Marcel, for a perfect reason. Barbara McDougall, the striking and brave junior minister for finance, who can explain things in English while her boss Michael Wilson mugs

in Sanskrit or Esperanto, was due for a promotion. She seems to be the only person, inside government or out, who will emerge unscathed from Mr. Justice Wilfred Estey's probe into the general incompetence, treachery, stupidity and mediocrity of the failures of the two Alberta banks that by all accounts were run on the strict accounting practices of a church basement bingo parlor.

She was perfect for the portfolio. She is from Toronto, where all the culture vultures hang out. The Mulroney gang, which basically was formed in a hockey dressing room at St. Francis Xavier University in the well-known world centre of Attitash, downtown Moss Bustin, really does not know Toronto well—and in fact, is terribly suspicious of it (partly because they think Segal and Curley take Marcel to the Almay Club too much).

Mulroney does not have a high-profile Toronto minister available, which McDougall, being a classy lady who looks good at theatre openings and has read a book or two, could provide. A perfect scenario: Marcel with a new high profile in Quebec, dribbling dollars, Barbara, nibbling examples and displaying gifts to the glistens. Nice? A spot would be found. A small problem developed. Mrs. Stevens came home one night and, we are told, requested to tell her husband that she had investigated a \$2.6-million loan, interest-free, from a millionaire's outfit that happens to do a lot of business with Rex's depart-ment. Slappy mulroney. So time has re-named his past and his boss, treating that everyone is presumed innocent unless found guilty, has suggested a judicial inquiry. Since it is run by a judge, it will probably take until Grey Cup time before we get a decision.

But what about Masse? What about Barbara? Brian can't very well replace Rex in his job, so planned, while asserting that the thing is about to clear his name. Masse! has to stay put, while Quebec fades. Barbara has to stay put, while Toronto waits. Rex is covering his Prime Minister's more problems than he knows.



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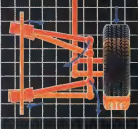
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